

The third day of negotiations between the CIO United Steelworkers and companies since the

In Jail--the One Presidential Candidate Who Speaks for Peace

By JANE GILBERT

SAN FRANCISCO

THE ONLY Presidential candidate of a political party which has raised the banner of peace is in jail today.

Vincent Hallinan, named by the Progressive Party to lead its 1952 crusade for world peace, became a prisoner at 4:50 p.m. Tuesday, April 1.

Like Eugene Debs of more than 30 years ago, he was ready to campaign from a prison cell.

In the last minutes before he began serving the six-month "contempt" sentence imposed during his courageous defense of Harry Bridges two years ago, the attorney turned to his friends.

"I am only a minor casualty in a great cause," he told the crowd quietly. "And I'm proud to go to jail."

The door of the marshal's cage at the Post Office Building stood open. Hallinan shook hands all around as photographers flash bulbs lit up the murky corridors of the old building.

There was Bridges, the object of the government frameup into which Hallinan had waded with both fists swinging two years ago. It was for insisting that the sordid facts of the then 16-year conspiracy against the longshore and warehouse leader be exposed that the court had ruled he must go to jail.

Hallinan embraced his wife. Shouts went up. "So long Vince. We'll keep up the fight. Good luck." Then the barred door clanged shut.

He was to be flown to McNeil

Island penitentiary in Puget Sound, Wash., recently.

Hallinan arrived at the Post Office Building half an hour before the 5 o'clock deadline, arm in arm with his attractive wife, Vivian, flanked by Bridges, Mrs. Nancy Bridges, Henry Schmidt, other leaders of the International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union and the Progressive Party, colleagues and close friends.

As they stepped from the elevator, a crowd surged forward—longshoremen, ship cooks, Progressive Party members. The rank and file guard of honor escorted him down the hall to the marshal's office, a few steps from the court where Hallinan had challenged the frameup of a militant labor leader. Before entering the marshal's office, the attorney talked quietly

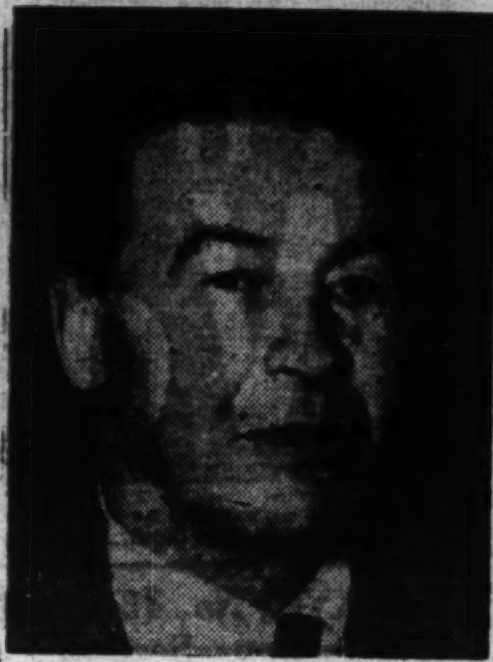
to his friends. He removed his honorary ILWU button from his coat lapel and handed it to Mrs. Hallinan, asking her to look after it until he returns.

It was a grave occasion, but not sad. Hallinan and his wife were smiling. The attorney had already said goodbye to his six sons.

"Going to jail for a cause like this," he said, "is the very best heritage I can leave my kids."

Only a short 48 hours before Hallinan had accepted the Progressive Party's nomination for President at a party rally in Chicago. He had pledged to stomp the country in behalf of peace, to give the people an opportunity to express themselves on the issue of 1952.

During his stay at McNeil Island, the party will show a film



HALLINAN

of the fighting attorney entitled "The Man They Couldn't Keep in Jail."

Hallinan's contempt citation was upheld by the Supreme Court last month. He won a stay of execution to allow time to argue the Bridges case before the appeals court and to settle his personal affairs.

Peace Council Urges World Body to Probe Germ War

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

PARIS.

A DOCUMENTED ACCOUNT of the Pentagon's bacterial warfare against the Korean and Chinese peoples was made public at the executive session of the World Peace Council, last week in Oslo, Norway—the facts, the dates, the photos, and the feeling of rage and protest simply overwhelmed the distinguished writers, scientists and public figures who attended.

The Vice-Premier of People's China, Kuo Mo-jo, who is also president of his country's Academy of Science in Peking, held the 35 members of the executive spellbound as he showed the proofs of the bacterial warfare, in the form of films, charts and photographs.

At one point, the audience broke into tears as the translator, Prof. Tsien San-tsiang (who worked with Prof. Joliot-Curie in Paris for many years) described the death of a Chinese lad after infection by microbes, carried by flies, which had been dropped in specially-designed bombs by American airplanes.

AFTER EXAMINING the evidence presented by Kuo Mo-jo, the World Peace Council unanimously called for condemnation by world public opinion of this most terrible form of warfare.

Its appeal notes that the United States is the only great power which has not signed the June 17, 1925 international agreement outlawing the use of poison gas and microbe warfare.

The Council supported the Chinese proposal that an international investigation committee of outstanding personalities, no matter of what opinions, shall be formed to see the horror of bacterial warfare for themselves.

The Council addressed itself especially "to the men and women of the United States before each of whom is posed a problem of honor and dignity."

KUO MO-JO'S EVIDENCE made the following points:

1. No less than 2000 special bombs have so far been identified as having been dropped over wide areas of North Korea and eastern China. In many cases, these are cylindrical containers, with specially fitted parachutes. In other cases, they are ordinary type bombs which break apart in two pieces, upon landing, disclosing four compartments in which the flies, grasshoppers, spiders and lice-infected with bacteria and viruses were lodged.

2. Fifteen separate instances

were presented by Kuo Mo-jo showing that such bombs had been dropped from January 28 to March 2, 1952. Examination by Chinese and Korean army specialists and sanitary corps established that these bombs contained flies, lice, fleas, grasshoppers and spiders carrying the bacteria or viruses of cholera, the plague, typhoid and paratyphoid and dysentery. Widespread cases of sleeping sickness have also been reported.

3. The Chinese statesman declared—giving no names at this time—that American aviators who dropped these bombs had been captured; they had admitted having specially inoculated against the diseases which the bombs were to disseminate. Moreover, specially-trained American observers, dropped from planes, and instructed

to report on the results of this work have also been captured.

4. A major point was made of the fact that many of the insects discovered by the Korean and Chinese investigators were not generic to that part of the countryside; they appeared out of season, on ground covered with snow or ice and in some cases in low temperatures. This rules out the possibility that these were insects that had reproduced themselves normally, or were native to the areas. For example, grasshoppers and certain flies are not to be found in such parts of China and Korea in mid-winter.

TWO OTHER significant aspects of the World Council meeting struck observers. The Chinese Government is fully prepared to

stake its reputation on the testimony of an international investigating body. It rejects a United Nations group, since after all, the UN is the figleaf for the present warfare against China and Korea. It also rejects the International Red Cross, since its leaders were shown to have been utterly biased when investigating Nazi concentration camps during the last war.

But it invited any impartial investigating body, composed of men and women of any kind of political views, provided they have established reputation for honesty and achievement in their fields. Such a body is in the process of being organized now. It will be interesting to see whether any outstanding Americans will come forward to join it.

A GROUP OF LAWYERS from the International Federation of Democratic Lawyers has already reported on a mid-March inquiry on the spot, confirming the Chinese and Korean charges.

Secondly, it should be remembered that on the executive body of the World Peace Council—which listened to Kuo Mo-jo's expose

with horror and indignation—are some Europe and Asia's outstanding figures, with reputations of probity and scientific achievements in their respective fields.

There was, first of all, Prof. Frederic Joliot-Curie and the outstanding French woman educator, Mme. Eugenie Cotton.

There were Prof. J. B. Bernal—decorated by the US government for his work in facilitating the Normandy invasion in 1944; Prof. Leopold Infeld, of Poland, a long-time co-worker of Albert Einstein; Bishop Hromodka, the Czechoslovak member of the World Council of Churches; Gabriel D'Arbousier, the French African deputy, and Mme. Isabel Blume, the Socialist leader of Belgium. Also the Catholic deputy, Gilbert de Chambrun, who is a descendant of Lafayette, and Gordon Schaffer, the British publicist.

ALL THESE, among many others, solemnly signed the World Peace Council's condemnation of the United States' bacterial warfare and called for world-wide protest. A full-scale Council meeting (Continued on Page 6)

Bi-Partisan Grafters Breathe Easy at McGranery Appointment

By ROB F. HALL

WASHINGTON.

IMAGINE, if you can, a man standing kneedeep in garbage and declaring loudly, "The first order of business is to find out if a clean-up is needed and where." For that is the picture of James J. McGranery, the new Attorney General President Truman appointed to succeed Howard McGrath.

Even if McGranery were blind, he would know that a clean-up is needed, and he would know where. The corruption in this town is so rank that one's nose is a sure guide. In fact, the smell ought to be rather on the strong side at the Justice Department building which McGrath has just vacated. For McGrath refused to answer questions concerning his income and where and how he got it. He said he was "protecting" other Justice Department officials against an "invasion of their privacy." So much "privacy" on the part of public officials suggests that here is a place where a little airing would be in order. This McGranery must know from his three years as Assistant Attorney General from 1943 to 1946.

UNDER McGRANERY, however, there will be no probe of the Justice Department. In fact, if Harry Truman set out to locate a person whose main qualification was the determination to obstruct any investigation of the Justice Department, he has found his man.

For that matter the Republicans also have their man in McGranery. It should not be forgotten that the McCarrans, Nixons and Mundts were as fearful as the Democrats of anything that approached a real graft probe. That's why they set out to silence and crucify Newbold Morris for his shortlived and hesitant steps.

That is not to say that the Republicans may not oppose McGranery's appointment. After all, that is part of their game of attempting to make it look like only the Democrats are responsible for war economy graft when actually both parties are in it up to their armpits.

RICHARDSON DILWORTH, Philadelphia District Attorney, and a Democrat, on hearing of Truman's choice, issued a statement as follows: "The appointment of McGranery . . . is so bad as to be almost unbelievable. For the regime of McGranery will be marked by incompetence, bias, favoritism and ward politics at its worst."

That description checks with what is known here. McGranery as assistant attorney general served his three years in that job with and under Tom Clark, now a Supreme Court Justice. McGranery is Tom Clark's man.

AN INVESTIGATION of the Justice Department would inevitably lead to the regime of Clark, who was Truman's first attorney

general. It would reveal for one thing, the deal which brought the cheap little fixer, T. Lamar Caudle, into the job as assistant attorney general, a deal in which Tom Clark and former Gov. Max Gardner of North Carolina were involved.

It would reveal the failure to prosecute scores of black market operators, OPA violators, and countless instances of looting under war contracts and war surplus deals. Presiding over that mess was Clark and immediately under him, one James P. McGranery. Clearly, there will be no probe of the Justice Department.

McGranery used to be impatient with those who suggested prosecuting black market operators. He never liked "crusaders," he used to say, who proposed bringing "respectable business men" to trial. And this is the man who, in his own words, is going to "restore the confidence of the people in the integrity of the administration of justice."

BUT McGRANERY is an old fox who is wise to the way of politics. He knows that in the November elections, corruption will be a live issue and will tell heavily against the Democrats unless something is done to distract the voter's attention. Considering the character of the man, I suggest that his "solution" to that problem will be to intensify the Justice Department's campaign of Smith Act prosecutions.



JAMES McGRANERY

The use of Smith Act indictments as a weapon in an election campaign is not a new thing. This was one of the motivations of the Justice Department in 1948 when on the very eve of the campaign the eleven Communist leaders were indicted. What Tom Clark and Howard McGrath have done, McGranery will be only too happy to emulate.

The great power which resides in the office of attorney general is one of the main reasons why those appointed to this post should be men of stature and principle. But applying the lessons he learned at the knee of the Pendergasts, Truman has invariably given this job to a political hack. And as hacks go, Jim McGranery adds up to a typical Truman appointee.

TEXT OF NEW SOVIET NOTE, ON GERMAN PEACE TREATY

WASHINGTON.—Below is an unofficial translation of the Soviet note given to the U. S. representative in Moscow Wednesday by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Y. Vishinsky:

"IN CONNECTION with the note of the Government of the United States of America of March 25, the Soviet Government considers it necessary to state the following:

"In its note of March 10, the Soviet Government suggested to the Government of the United States of America and also to the Governments of Great Britain and France without delay to discuss the question of the peace treaty with Germany in order that an agreed draft of a peace treaty would be prepared at the earliest time. With the aim of facilitating the preparation of a peace treaty the Soviet Government presented a draft of bases of a peace treaty with Germany expressing agreement also to discuss any other suggestion.

"The Soviet Government suggested in this connection that the peace treaty be worked out with the immediate participation of Germany in the form of an all-German Government. In the note of March 10 it was foreseen also that the U.S.S.R., U.S.A., England and France, fulfilling occupation function in Germany, should review questions of conditions favorable to the earliest formation of an all-German government expressing the will of the German people.

"INTRODUCING its suggestion regarding the question of the peace treaty with Germany and the formation of an all-German Government, the Soviet Government proceeded from the fact that the decision to state basic questions has great significance for strengthening peace in Europe and responds to the requirements of just relationship to lawful national interests of the German people.

"The urgency of the conclusion of the peace treaty with Germany creates the necessity that the Governments of the U.S.S.R., U. S. A., England and France take immediate measures for the unification of Germany and the formation of an all-German government.

"In this connection the Soviet Government considers it necessary that the Governments of the U.S.S.R., United States of America, England and France without delay discuss the question of conducting free all-German elections, as was suggested earlier. Recognition on the part of the Government of the U.S.S.R., United States of America, England and France of the necessity of conducting free, all-German elections will create the full possibility of conducting such elections in the nearest future.

"As regards the suggestion in connection with the future free all-German election, regarding checking by the United Nations Commission of the existence of conditions for such elections, this suggestion is in contradiction with the United Nations Charter which, in accordance with Article 107, excludes interference by the United Nations in German affairs. Such a check could be carried out by a commission formed by the four powers fulfilling occupation functions in Germany.

"The Government of the United States of America has had an opportunity to acquaint itself with the draft of bases of a peace treaty with Germany set forth by the Soviet Government. The Government of the United States of America did not express agreement to enter into discussion of this draft and does not propose its own draft of a peace treaty.

"Meanwhile, the Government

of the United States of America introduced a series of objections to the specific points of the Soviet draft of bases of the peace treaty with Germany which involved further exchange of notes between the Governments and delay of decision of questions in dispute which could have been avoided by direct discussion between the powers. Inasmuch, however, as in the note to the United States of America of March 25 such questions are presented, the Soviet Government considers it necessary to dwell on these questions.

"IN THE SOVIET draft of the basis of a peace treaty with Germany it said:

"Germany obligates itself not to enter any kind of coalition or military alliances directed against any power which has taken part with armed forces in the war against Germany.

"The Soviet Government suggests that such proposal is in accord with the interests of the powers fulfilling occupational functions in Germany and of neighboring powers, and, in equal measure with the interests of Germany itself as a peace-loving and democratic government. In such suggestions there is no inadmissible limitation of the sovereign rights of the German Government. But this suggestion also excludes the inclusion of Germany in any one or other group of powers directed against any kind of peace-loving state.

"In the Soviet draft regarding the peace treaty with Germany it said: 'Germany will be permitted its own national armed forces (land, air and sea), necessary for the defense of the country.'

AS IS KNOWN, the Soviet government introduced similar suggestions also regarding the draft peace treaty with Japan. Such suggestion is in accord with the principle of national sovereignty and equal rights between governments. It is impossible to imagine such a position whereby Japan would have the right of its national armed forces designed for the defense of the country but Germany would be deprived of this right and would be placed in a worse position. There cannot be any doubt that in the interest of peace, as in the interest of the German nation, it will be much better to create such armed forces than to create in West Germany hiring troops of revengers headed by fascist-Hitlerite generals ready to engulf Europe into a third World War.

Regarding German frontiers, the Soviet government considers quite sufficient and definitive the provisions in this matter of the Potsdam conference which were accepted by the government of the United States of America as well as the governments of USSR and Great Britain with which France associated herself.

"The Soviet government proposes anew to the government of the United States of America to enter, together with the governments of England and France, into discussion of the peace treaty with Germany and also the question of the unification of Germany and the creation of an all-German government. The Soviet government does not see the basis for delays to the decision of these questions.

"It is just now that the question is being decided whether Germany will be re-established as a united, independent, peace-loving state entering into the family of peace-loving peoples of Europe or whether the division of Germany, and connected with it the threat of war in Europe, will remain.

"The Soviet government is simultaneously sending similar notes to the governments of England and France."

6 War Weary Officers Refuse to Fly; 100 Also Ask to Be 'Grounded'

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—Randolph Air Force Base officials tried to decide today whether to court-martial six "war weary" captains and lieutenants for refusing to fly.

It was reported that the pilot, three bombardiers and two navigators went on their 11-day stay-down strike as a protest at being made to fly again after they already had fought in World War II, then been called back after most of them married and had children.

One pilot was charged with disobedience of orders. Another went AWOL after he was overheard trying to telephone President Truman from a San Antonio hotel room.

The others are under no restraint, a Randolph Field official said, but their cases are being investigated to determine whether they should be court-martialed. He would not discuss possible charges.

The refusal of the officers to fly was reported to be the result of long-smoldering resentment by World War II fliers at Randolph. The six are all World War II veterans and are believed to be reservists.

WORLD WAR II VETS

Many of the Air Force's fliers in Korea are World War II men. Maj. George A. Davis of Lubbock, Tex., the world's leading jet ace, who was shot down over North-east Korea on Feb. 10, fought in World War II.

Maj. Albert Hatcher, public information officer for the Air Force crew training center here, said that only one of the officers, the pilot, had been formally charged with disobedience of orders from a superior.

The possibility of placing charges against the others was being investigated, Hatcher said.

Hatcher said none of the group had flown since April 1, when they first refused to leave the ground.

The names of the six officers involved were not disclosed.

Reliable sources at Randolph said the situation was the latest in a series of disputes in which reservists recalled to duty have balked at flying.

CALLED DISOBEDIENCE

"I regard this situation as a case of alleged disobedience to orders," Maj. Gen. J. K. Lacey, commander general of the crew training air force, said in a formal statement.

"As a result, we are taking the same kind of action in regard to the individuals concerned that we would take in a case regarding disobedience to orders."

One source said that at one time, more than 100 men asked to be voluntarily grounded during a 30-day period at Randolph.

The men argued that they had served in World War II, and had married since that time. Many now have children, they contended.

Recently Air Force sources said, the military became so concerned over the situation that they flew more than a dozen men to Scott Air Force Base, near Belleville, Ill., to be interviewed by top Air Force brass.

All of the men on that mission had asked for "voluntary grounding."

It also was learned that the Air Force reportedly refused to take some men off the flying status in an apparent reversal of an air force practice. The men were reassigned to B-25 combat crew training at Randolph.

Until recently, it has been Air Force practice to remove men from flying status almost immediately if they asked to be grounded for such reasons as fear of flying or the lack of desire to fly.

The Air Force reasoned that fearful or unenthusiastic fliers did not make good flyers.

Mass Delegation to Albany to Ask Justice in Blacknall Case

THE COMMITTEE to Secure Justice in the Blacknall Case has issued a statewide call for all organizations to join in a mass delegation to Gov. Dewey in the State Capitol in Albany to assure a speedy trial and full punishment of the killer, ex-cop Stanley LaBenskey and to demand the appointment of a Negro special prosecutor in this case.

The committee, headed by the Rev. Frank Glenn White and Miss Jean Taylor, was formed at an emergency conference at which representatives of CIO, AFL and independent unions, churches and other civic organizations were present.

In addition to the delegation to Albany, set for April 23, the committee urges attendance from all organizations in New York City to the Westchester County memorial service for the Blacknalls being held under the auspices of the NAACP at the Westchester County Center, Tarrytown Road, White Plains, on Monday evening, April 14, at 8 o'clock.

Trains will leave Grand Central Station on April 23 at 8:10 a.m. for the delegation to Albany and will arrive in Albany at 11:05 a.m. Delegates are asked to assemble in front of the State House, Albany at 11:30 a.m. Round trip fare is \$10.

Organizations and individuals are asked to contact the committee at 23 W. 26th St., O'Regon 9-1784, to indicate the number attending from your organization and for further details.

Amer. Woolen Pact Extended 30 Days

BOSTON.—A CIO Textile Workers Union contract covering some 18,000 employees in 21 mills of the American Woolen Co. was extended for a second 30-day period today.

CAPTAIN WHO SLEW NEGRO SEAMEN OPENS DEFENSE

By JOHN HUDSON JONES

Peter Svensen, the first mate that crew members charge helped beat William Harvey, a Negro seaman, just before he was shot to death by the captain painted his skipper yesterday as a kind soft men before the jury hearing the case in Federal Court before Judge Edward Weinfeld.

Svensen claimed that Captain Franklin B. Weaver, being tried for manslaughter, repeatedly urged and "advised" Harvey, 24, Negro utility cook to get out of bed and "go to work" although he complained of being seriously ill. Weaver later shot Harvey three times and killed him.

Svensen, who comes from Camden, N. D., said Weaver told Harvey that when the ship Flying Trader, reached Kobe, Japan, he would secure the "best specialist" to treat him for heart trouble. Harvey had been examined in Manila and was found to have "palpitations," but was judged fit for duty.

Svensen, whom eye-witnesses from the crew have already charged with helping Weaver beat Harvey with a blackjack, admitted Harvey told him he would black out if he got up from his bunk. Harvey, he said, refused to sign the captain's log book which contained Weaver's statement that Harvey was not ill.

The government rested Thursday without calling key witnesses who had previously testified before the Coast Guard in San Francisco that Harvey was seriously ill.

The trial resumes Monday at 10 a.m.

MISTRIAL MOTION MADE IN COAST SMITH ACT CASE

Special to The Worker

LOS ANGELES.—As the Smith Act trial rounded out its tenth week Friday, the defense made its first motion for a mistrial and dismissal of the case. Judge William C. Mathes denied the motion.

Defense attorney Alexander Schullman moved for dismissal after Howard Charles Litt, eighth prosecution witness, testified he had been advised by the FBI to work his way up leadership in the Communist Party.

"Entrapment" was the legal ground for Schullman's motion. The implication was that as an FBI provocateur in a position of influence Litt could cause such party actions and statements that would subject it to criminal prosecution.

Litt, who ran a small copper picture shop, said he was in the Communist Party, as a spy, from 1947 to 1950. The FBI, he testified, paid him \$10 a month, which increased slowly to \$60 a month through \$5 and \$10 raises at four or five month intervals.

Litt on direct examination by assistant U. S. attorney Norman W. Neukom, claimed that at a

meeting of his party club in May, 1947, there was discussion about the "relatively peaceful transition to socialism" in Poland and the "virtually bloodless" changes of a similar nature in other European countries since World War II. But he insisted that he was told that in the U. S. the change would be violent.

These statements he attributed to Jack Weatherwax, and he claimed that Joseph Stalin's "Foundations of Leninism," written in 1924 was used as authority for such a thesis.

The "blood will flow" line was attributed to Dorothy Cate, described as an instructor at a Communist Party new members class in June, 1947.

At a latter club meeting, he alleged, a party member said that in the event of war between the U. S. and the Soviet Union, it "would be the duty of all Communists to sabotage" the U. S. war effort.

Defense objections to this testimony, as lacking any foundation and being intended to prejudice the jury, were sustained by Judge William C. Mathes, who ordered the jury to disregard the statement.

Seattle Elects a Peace Mayor

By TERRY PETTUS

SEATTLE, Wash.

The defeat of Mayor William Devin, and the more than 40,000 votes for Mrs. Pearl White in the school board race, is the most significant people's victory in the local political arena in well over a decade.

Seattle's mayor-elect, Allan Pomeroy, ran on a peace platform, and the people proved they want peace by electing him.

Such a victory gives the lie to the defeatists and the political bankrupts who cling, in one way or another, to the poisonous notion that democratic gains are a thing of the past—that World War III is inevitable and that fascism, if it is not already with us, is just around a nearby corner.

Consider the magnificent response of the voters to the campaign of Mrs. White.

In the Seattle precincts the vote was 39,573 (unofficial) for Mrs. White to 83,161 for James

Duncan, the widely known incumbent who had machine backing.

Thus in Seattle proper Mrs. White polled 32 percent of the vote.

In the 30 precincts outside Seattle (North King county, an "all-white area") the vote was 1,721 for Duncan and 1,118 for Mrs. White. In this area Mrs. White polled more than 30 percent of the vote.

What did these 40,000 people vote for? Here are the words, the platform if you please, that Mrs. White took to the people:

"If we are to make the United Nations work, to establish and keep peace, we must teach children to value freedom for themselves and to respect and fight for the freedom of others as the guarantee of their own freedom.

"But is the Seattle School Board promoting this concept, or undermining and destroying it, when they refuse a school auditorium

for the celebration of Negro History Week, but permit school auditoriums to be used for minstrel shows?

"We must make our school board representative of the people of the community. It cannot be democratic if it is not representative."

Mrs. White was indeed a "peace" candidate. More than that, she was a fighter for peace who posed the issue within the framework of the struggle for democracy—within the framework of the demand for full liberation and full citizenship for the Negro people.

It should be noted that there are not more than 5,000 Negro voters in the Seattle school district.

Is Negro-white unity utopian? Mrs. White's more than 40,000 votes is the answer.

Is the struggle for Negro representation a narrow or 'left' issue? Mrs. White's more than 40,000

votes is the answer.

Is the fight for Negro liberation a handicap for an indispensable ingredient in the struggle for peace? Mrs. White's more than 40,000 votes is the answer.

It must also be noted that Mrs. White's candidacy made a qualitative change in the entire campaign. Had she not been in the race there would have been no victory over the Langlie-Devin forces.

She brought many persons, particularly progressives, into the campaign who would otherwise have mistakenly sat the election out.

Mrs. White's campaign helped in large measure to overcome the dangerous, left-sectarian approach to the Devin-Pomeroy contest. The concept that the mayoralty campaign was a narrow question of the "lesser of the two evils" persisted in some quarters right up to election day.

This approach was to turn a blind eye to the inspiring fact that

great forces are at work—that the people's desire for peace will find expression and that Pomeroy's campaign was being shaped and directed by the logic of these great events.

Thus Pomeroy's campaign, which opened on a "platform" which contained almost everything but the kitchen sink, crystallized around two compelling issues:

• The need for a peacetime economy.

• An end to police brutality.

By hammering these issues from the platform, over radio and television, Pomeroy knocked Devin's halo out of place, put his powerful machine on the defensive for the first time in 10 years, and then sent it down to its first stinging defeat.

It is significant that in his victory speech on election night Pomeroy selected peacetime jobs as the issue for which he asked community-wide support as mayor-elect.

Parents, City Employees Condemn New Tax Levies At Budget Hearings

By MICHAEL SINGER

TWO DAYS of Board of Estimate budget hearings this week have already forced Mayor Impellitteri to beat a hurried retreat to Florida for a two-week "rest" and sent other city officials scurrying for cover. The Impellitteri Administration received a severe battering from public storms that swept the hearings on Tuesday and Wednesday when the civil service and educational programs were ripped to shreds by hundreds of aroused municipal employee spokesmen and school representatives.

However, the biggest blow is still to come. Board of Estimate members vainly sought to "batten down the hatches" and some actually were considering taking the mayor's "rest" cure for a few days in the face of Monday's certain outpouring by consumers, strap-hangers, and unionists.

AN INDICATION of this was the response to leaflets issued by the Brooklyn Tenant Consumer and Welfare Councils throughout the week. Headed: "We're Winning the Fight!" the leaflet called for thousands of consumers to attend the final budget hearing on April 14 to "Beat the Nuisance Taxes." Similar warm reactions were given to appeals from American Labor Party clubs throughout the city. Tenant and ALP leaders will be among those in City Hall Monday to demand revocation of Impel-

litteri's \$34 million soak-the-people taxes and guarantees that the fare will not be raised.

The usual schedule of budget speakers was deliberately shuffled this year so that "general" items like taxes and fare would come up last when the mayor was absent. Last Tuesday and Wednesday civil service and teacher representatives smashed at the "starvation" wage program, layoffs, school deterioration, and jimerow recreational policies. The unending torrent of criticism and relentless opposition—the first session ended at 1:30 a.m. Wednesday—will reach its peak when the budget as a whole, including its Impellitteri-Dewey tax-fare deal, comes for public scrutiny.

THUS FAR the volume of mail and telegrams in City Hall opposing the taxes is reported to be more than 12,000. Most of the protests are aimed at continuation of the 3 percent sales tax, the \$60 annual overnight parking charge, and the penny-a-pack levy on cigarettes. Thousands of wires and phone calls have been received by the mayor's office, Board of Estimate members and City Councilmen warning them against accepting Impellitteri's clear-cut hint of a five to 15-cent transit boost.

The barrage has had an effect. Seven councilmen have signed a resolution to be introduced at the next regular meeting on April 22

urging a "study" for new methods of revenue and opposing the \$34 million "nuisance" tax program.

COUNCIL PRESIDENT Rudolf Halley had said he will oppose all consumer imposts and Manhattan Boro President Robert Wagner, Jr., is also reported to be hedging. Halley's "economy" program, almost a replica of the Citizens Budget Commission axe-the-personnel report, has been bitterly criticized by municipal workers. There is no question, however, that the heavy pressure on him from the mass of independent voters who swept him into office, is forcing the Council President to take a firm stand against the sales tax, parking and cigarette levies, and the imminent fare boost.

The same kind of rank and file movement can also prompt Halley to revise his "economy" recommendations which are nothing less than a "Liberal" alter ego approach to the Wall Street program in City Hall.

The budget hearings prove that the public is alert, on the move and vigilantly eyeing every move by politicians in the Administration.

Membership of the United Auto Workers (CIO) in 1951 averaged 1,184,507, the union reported. Its total assets amounted to \$8,883,535, including nearly \$6 million in liquid assets.

Readers Give \$\$ To Their Paper

THE WORKER CAMPAIGN for \$100,000 received a plug in—of all places—Editor and Publisher, organ of the bigwigs of the newspaper industry.

There is not the usual gleeful prediction of doom in the publishing organ's announcement of the campaign this year. The editors apparently learned last year that the readers consider the paper their own and will see that it keeps publishing.

There is another interesting item in the April 5 issue of Editor and Publisher. It reports on the income and expenses of a "typical" 50,000 circulation newspaper.

In 1951 this "typical" paper received more than three times as much from advertising as it did from circulation. Get it? More than three-quarters of its income came from advertising. And E & P is crying that profits of such a paper are declining.

THE WORKER is a workingman's paper. It presents the worker's viewpoint. Obviously, big business is not going to advertise in it. What's more, the hounds of reaction have been baying at those who do advertise, seeking to frighten them off.

And so we depend on our readers to raise the money needed for publishing, just as the big business press depends on its business advertisers. Without this advertising, E & P's "typical" paper would run \$1,500,000 in the red last year.

We have raised, so far, some \$8,000 in our campaign for \$100,000. The campaign started April 1 and winds up May 15. Where does the money come from? Let's give a single sample.

IN MANHATTAN'S Yorkville

area, there is an elderly garment worker, a woman of 68, who plugs away for subscriptions to the Worker day in and day out. She obtained more than 20 in the 1952 circulation campaign.

She went back last week to some of those who have subscribed, and in a short time picked up \$9.50 for the campaign. The money came from workers who are partially employed, one whose wife had just returned from a hospital. All of them had little, but felt The Worker was their paper and needed their badly-needed dollars. She's still plugging to raise a lot more.

And on top of this, she has hocked a precious ring and earrings, possessions of many years, to make her own contribution to the campaign.

Not every reader need make such drastic sacrifices to pitch in their fives, tens, twenties, or perhaps ones. But this is the spirit that makes it possible for the paper of the working people, the oppressed Negro people, the lovers of peace, to appear. Let's put the drive over now!

MacArthur's Audience

ROCKFORD, Ill.—There'll be no more local rallies for MacArthur, the chief of the Rockford "Fighters for MacArthur" announced sadly here. The last meeting of the General's admirers attracted an audience of exactly zero.

Membership of the United Auto Workers (CIO) in 1951 averaged 1,184,507, the union reported. Its total assets amounted to \$8,883,535, including nearly \$6,000,000 in liquid assets.

Peace Message Comes to Life at May Day Workshop

AS THE TRADITIONAL celebration day of the American worker approaches, the May Day Workshop has moved into high gear. The artists, carpenters and writers, who make up the working crew of the shop, carry the important responsibility of depicting the major political issues of the nation in graphic fashion. For it is here, in this great loft studio, that the floats, banners and placards of May Day move in an ever quickening tempo from sketch pad to drawing board and finally to the great placards and floats that make New York's May Day parade a thing of color and beauty.

Here is a woman completing the painting of an American mother and child reaching out for the dove of peace: "Mothers, Unite for Peace!" is her message. Across

the way, two young men on hands and knees are tacking great sheets of cloth to a wooden frame. On the cloth is the painting of three fat bankers sitting in the gun-bridge of a war tank: Projecting from the tank is a long girder from the end of which hangs a basket of food. An American family can be seen reaching for the food basket. With the aid of mechanical device, the painted figures of the bankers actually raise and dip the food before the pleading hands of the workers.

EMPHASIS this year has been placed on placards which will carry the major issues of the parade to the onlookers. On one such placard the Statue of Liberty is depicted defending the Bill of Rights against a barrage of missiles label-

ed, "Smith Act," "Taft-Hartley," "McCarran Act" and "Feinerg Law."

Another placard demonstrates the growing struggle against the high cost of living, as we see a group of American women pulling down a food parcel from the towering hands of Wall Street profiteers. "Bring Down Prices" the sign beneath reads.

Six such placards are being mass-produced in the workshop: The government policy of genocide against the Negro people, wage freezes, and demands for a Five-Power peace pact will receive special emphasis. An inventive and scenic car-float has been devised to exhibit the struggle for world peace. Central figure of this float will be a reproduction of a Five-Power Treaty for World Peace.

Framing the peace pact will be the flags of the five major nations. And standing alongside the pact, signing the treaty with huge quills, will be five actors dressed and made up to impersonate President Truman, Premier Stalin, President Mao Tze-tung, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Pinay of France.

IN THE REAR of the workshop, and occupying an entire wall, is the beginning sketch of a float that will be titled: "The Smith Act Would Imprison Them Too!" This is a striking message and impressive bit of irony. For there, beneath this warning, is the painting of a barbed wire enclosure behind which stand the figures of seven great Americans: Jefferson, LaFayette, Tom Paine, Stephen

Douglass, Sojourner Truth, Abraham Lincoln and August Bondi. The last figure, though least known since his name has been written out of most texts by the reactionary historians of our land, was the heroic American Jew who stood with John Brown in the valiant battle at Ossawatimie.

Workers at the May Day studio underscored the importance of ordering all floats, banners and placards immediately. And from the tremendous amount of work that is currently being turned out, one can see the reason for this request. For the May Day studio works on a strict policy of first come, first served. Organizations planning such materials for the parade should contact the May Day Committee, 799 Broadway, at once.

CASE OF 16 SMITH ACT VICTIMS

Bare Secret System for Rigging Jury Panels

By HARRY RAYMOND

A CAREFULLY GUARDED secret system of stacking federal court jury panels with rich owners and managers and virtually eliminating manual workers, Negroes and Puerto Ricans was brought to light last week by new evidence presented in pre-trial proceedings by the defense in the Smith Act case of the 16 New York Communists.

TESTIMONY at the hearing, which will be continued Monday before Judge Edward J. Dimock, revealed these heretofore unknown facts:

• When the 11 national Communist leaders challenged the rich man's hand-picked jury system during the first Smith Act trial in 1949 the system was quietly changed and new names were added to the court's master jury list by a system of random selection from assembly district voters' lists. This was testified by William J. Borman, jury clerk. It amounted to an admission by the government that Eugene Dennis and his 10 co-workers were tried and convicted by a rigged jury.

• After devising what appeared to be a random method of selection, the jury officials employed a method of screening those who reported for service. This illegal screening excluded from the master list nearly all manual workers and colored people.

• Manual workers and colored citizens were excluded from the jury panels by jury officials who applied a "Manner" and "Appearance" test. Others were removed because they made common mistakes in spelling. Still others were kicked off the lists for trivial imperfections in filling out jury questionnaires.

• While the old system hand-picked the jurors in advance from the social register and other ex-

clusive lists, the new system produces the same discriminatory result by screening out workers and colored people at the end of the process.

DEFENSE ATTORNEYS John T. McTernan, Frank Serri and Mary Kaufman, and defendants Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Pettis Perry, who acting as their own counsel, placed new documentary evidence before the court last week.

The evidence included tables comparing the class character of jury panels from 1949 until today. It included also an analysis of the persons rejected for service after they reported in the courthouse and filled out jury questionnaires.

These documents show, as did testimony of the jury clerk, that even though new prospective jurors were originally taken from the voters lists at random, the final panels always included a drastic disproportion of persons from the white owner and executive class. They show a large number of Negroes, Puerto Ricans and workers who entered the original jury pool through the random method are finally weeded out by jury officials who mark their cards "hardship," "not qualified," or "occupational excuse." Under the law, only a judge can grant such excuses, it was pointed out. The jury officials, it was shown, have overstepped their administrative power in these cases and have illegally taken on a judicial function.

MANY WORKERS are screened out of the jury panels by a clerk who did not approve of their "manner" and "appearance." The court has before it examples of workers so excluded, with the symbols "M" and "A" marked on their cards.

"Undoubtedly," the defense attorney argued, "jury service in-

volves hardship, perhaps more on manual workers than on other groups. But if the jury officials were genuinely concerned with achieving a representative cross-section of the community on the jury list, many practical alternatives were and are available to minimize it or avoid that hardship."

They recalled it was indicated by Judge Dimock that jury officials could intervene with employers, if necessary, to safeguard jobs of workers called for jury service.

"Many thousands of workers normally earn little, if anything, more than the pay for jury service," the defense lawyer said. "Negro and Puerto Rican workers, particularly, are relegated to the low-wage occupations and hence are less likely than white workers to suffer economic loss from jury service. The \$7 per day fee, plus travel allowance, would come on the average to \$8.9 per day, or \$40-45 per week."

THE DEFENSE lawyers asserted it was unfair for jury officials to exclude large numbers of seasonal workers on "hardship" grounds. They argued:

"The jury officials qualify executives who can serve only part of the year, and see that they are called in that period. They could do the same with the vast numbers of manual workers regularly employed in slack seasons in the fur, dress, suit, construction and other seasonal industries which abound in this district."

The 16 Smith Act defendants summed up their charge of jury discrimination:

"In short, the same virtual exclusion of manual workers is now achieved by lawfully appearing forms, namely, by excusing and rejecting practically all manual workers who respond to the notices."

DELEGATES TO REPORT HERE THURSDAY ON MONTIVIDEO PEACE CONFERENCE

By JOHN PITTMAN

"THE BIGGEST NEWS about the Inter-Continental Peace Conference," said Mrs. Mary Russak, a small earnest woman who has earned the title of "Veteran Fighter for Peace," is that the conference was held, and held as scheduled on March 12 to 16."

That is big news, Mrs. Russak explained because the metropolitan commercial press of our country has suppressed the fact that nearly 300 delegates from 10 countries of the Western Hemisphere met under illegal conditions in Montevideo, Uruguay, on the scheduled date, and carried through the business of the peace conference. Indeed, so thick is the curtain of silence which the Washington government and the monopoly-coordinated newspapers have drawn around the peace conference that not even New Yorkers, who have nine commercial dailies from which to choose, will get a first-hand picture of the spectacular and impressive peace conference until Mrs. Russak and her three fellow-delegates from the United States tell them at a "Report Back Meeting" at the Yugoslav Home next Thursday, April 17.

"It was a conference of struggle," said young Angel Torres, a seaman delegate who represented the Rank and File Maritime Workers of New York. "All the time it was going on, a fight had to be carried on to keep it going."

Torres told how the Uruguayan government had also knuckled

under to Washington pressure at the last moment, and as the Chilean and Brazilian governments had done earlier, abruptly banned the conference. Yet, the Uruguayan people and the other peoples of Latin America were determined that the conference would be held.

Accordingly, said Torres, the conference committee arranged to obey the letter of the old law which Montevideo police had dug up against any public meeting which would denounce a friendly nation, but simultaneously they held the conference under virtual underground conditions. One plenary session was held in a private home with all the delegates prepared to begin dancing in case the police arrived. Another plenary session was held as a picnic on a big ranch. Special sessions for women, youth, labor and cultural workers were held in private homes.

MISS LORRAINE HANSBERRY, who represented Freedom Associates and delivered a personal message from Paul Robeson to the conference, told of the great mass meeting on March 15 in the Plaza of Italy at the intersection of Agraciada and Colonia Sts. "The Plaza was packed with thousands of people," said Miss Hansberry, "right under the windows of the United States Embassy, and the police were everywhere."

"I told them I had a greeting from a great citizen of the United

States, a great champion of the peace," she said. "They didn't wait for me to call his name. They knew. They interrupted with great shouts of 'Viva Robeson!'"

Miss Hansberry was greatly impressed by the people's courage under conditions of fascism and semi-fascism.

"The Latin Americans have collected 8,000,000 signatures to petitions for a Five Power Pact of Peace under conditions which have meant death and imprisonment for thousands who merely dared to speak out for peace," she said. "They have so imposed their will on their corrupt puppet governments that only Colombia, Bolivia and Puerto Rico have been able to send troops to Korea."

THE THREE DELEGATES, and presumably also the fourth, Mrs. Estelle Schwartz who represented the Illinois Youth Peace Council was not present at the interview, were agreed on one formula which partly explained the achievements of the Latin American peace movements.

The conference issued a call to all the peoples of the hemisphere for speeding the signature drive for a Five Power Pact of Peace. Its main resolution projected a full program for the restoration and preservation of peace in the world.

(More details of the Conference will appear in The Worker Magazine of April 27. Watch for it.)

The Worker

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STALIN'S PEACE OFFER

PEACE is winning.

That is the big, thrilling news which every American family will take to its heart with gratitude and joy.

Soviet leader Stalin told a group of American newspapermen that he believes that world war is no nearer at the present time than it was two or three years ago.

When one considers the frantic way in which the makers of war have tried to heat up their cold war to a world war during the past three years, this statement of one of the world's greatest fighters for peace is of great meaning.

After all, the makers of war did succeed in launching the horrible Korean war during this time. But they did not succeed in spreading it to China and Asia as they planned. The peace forces were able to prevent that. Just as they prevented President Truman from using the A-bomb in Korea as he did in Japan.

But Washington's politicians are clearly angry at Stalin's statement that war is not nearer. They are also angry at his statement that capitalist America and Socialist Russia can and should live in peaceful co-existence.

All over the press there are sneers at the Soviet "peace offensive." Look, says the press, these Russians are for peace. Are they crazy? And a writer in the New York Herald Tribune, David Lawrence, notes gloomily that America is not prepared for the calamity of a "sudden peace." It would be bad for business, they say!

BUT THE WORLD STRUGGLE for peace grows every day.

The India Ambassador to Moscow told the world that Stalin told him "there is no outstanding problem now dividing the world which could not be settled by discussion and negotiation."

And the India Ambassador solemnly urged that Washington not slam the door on these offers of peace and negotiation. No doubt, he was speaking the thoughts of hundreds of millions of people throughout Asia and Europe.

MEANWHILE, THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT is the official host to a trade conference where the Soviet Union is signing big contracts with British and other firms.

Also, the Soviet government has just announced price reductions ranging from 10 to 30 percent. This is the fifth price cut since the war ended! Could a war economy do that? Our own experience proves that preparations for war raise prices. The Soviet people are confident that they and the peace-loving peoples of the world can successfully prevent the outbreak of another world war. If they were tied to the horrible "war-is-inevitable" philosophy which spouts from our Pentagon generals, from Eisenhower and practically every official figure in Washington today, would they be cutting prices, offering trade, proposing disarmament and a no-war pact among the Big Five? Would they be urging the resumption of trade? Or the outlawing of all atomic weapons? Would they be building their gigantic irrigation systems, reforestation belts, and other huge peacetime projects for conquering nature?

STALIN'S FIRM STATEMENT that the warmakers, despite Korea and all their hysteria, have not been able to push world war closer does not of course mean that the war danger is dying down or will automatically disappear.

We can see Eisenhower driving frantically to build up a Nazi Army under his command. We see Truman demanding bigger appropriations for war. We hear the generals yapping every day about the "emergency" and the need for UMT and for an attack on China. The warmakers are frantic, desperate and utterly capable of the wildest kind of adventurism. They fear the people's will for peace, and want to present them with an accomplished fact.

But dangerous and criminal as they are, they cannot do everything they want to on account of the peace forces!

This should encourage us all to speed up our peace activities everywhere. We should take the fight for peace to our neighbors, in the unions, churches, shops, etc. We should ask our fellow-Americans to stand up and put all candidates on the spot as to where they stand on peace, Big Five talks, ending the war in Korea, UMT, lowering taxes, and meeting the Russians half way as they clearly press for a world settlement to last a generation.

Soviet Note

(Continued from Page 1)

Government suggests that such proposal is in accord with the interests of the powers fulfilling occupational functions in Germany and of neighboring powers, and in equal measure with the interests of Germany itself as a peace-loving and democratic government. In such suggestions there is no inadmissible limitation of the Soviet in rights of the German Government. But this suggestion also excludes the inclusion of Germany in any one or other group of powers directed against any kind of peace-loving state.

Peace in Europe hinges largely on a peaceful solution of the German question, the note pointed out, declaring that "the Soviet Government proceeded from the fact that the decision to state basic questions has great significance for strengthening peace in Europe and responds to the requirements of just relationship to lawful national interests of the German people."

"It is just now that the question is being decided whether Germany

will be re-established as a united, independent peace-loving state entering into the family of peace-loving peoples of Europe or whether the division of Germany, and connected with it the threat of war in Europe, will remain."

As for the original Soviet proposal for allowing a united, peaceful Germany to maintain armed forces for defensive forces, the note stated:

"There cannot be any doubt that in the interest of peace, as in the interest of the German nation, it will be much better to create such armed forces than to create in West Germany hiring troops of revengers headed by Fascist-Hitlerite generals ready to engulf Europe in a Third World War."

The note concluded with another appeal to the three powers to enter immediately into a discussion of the German question.

According to a survey by the American Institute of Public Opinion, 40 percent of U. S. voters consider themselves Democrats, 32 percent Republicans and 28 percent independents.

Fur Union Hits 'Good Friday' Threat Here

The attempt of certain Catholic organizations to compel the closing of all stores for three hours on Good Friday was branded by the Fur and Leather Workers Union yesterday as a "shocking occurrence" and a service to the Ku Klux Klan.

The union's Anti-Discrimination Committee, headed by Lyndon Henry and Joseph Winogradsky, co-chairmen, and Leon Straus, secretary, declared:

"The bigoted and un-American efforts of certain Catholic organizations and individuals to compel, under threat of boycott, the closing of small stores for three hours on Good Friday and the display of a poster explaining the closing as being in memory of the death of Jesus, is a shocking occurrence and must be condemned by every honest, decent American."

Such a campaign, the union warned, "can only serve to feed the Ku Klux Klan mentality which would light the fires of bigotry not only against the Jewish people, but against the Negro people and Catholics as well."

Citing the coincidence of the Jewish Passover and the Easter holidays, and recalling how Hitler and other oppressors have used the "vicious lie that Jews are responsible for the death of Jesus, the Fur Workers branded the boycott and pressure campaign against both Jewish and non-Jewish storekeepers throughout the city as an "attempt to revive the foul stench of religious bigotry."

The union expressed gratification that Cardinal Spellman, "the spiritual leader of American Catholics, has disclaimed all knowledge of this ill-advised move and has unconditionally condemned it."

Eisenhower

(Continued from Page 1) expressed, and the racism of those with whom he is associated. For it is no secret that such confirmed Dixiecrats as Senators Olin D. Johnson, of South Carolina, and Richard Russell, of Georgia, are Eisenhower fans; and it is still less a secret that the Republicans figure to crack the solid South with their five-star glamour boy.

The Negro people haven't been fooled by the glamour, though. Clarence Mitchell, the NAACP's Washington representative, has denounced Eisenhower for his anti-civil rights stand, and the entire NAACP leadership had termed him "unsatisfactory" as a Presidential candidate.

Mrs. Charlota Bass, Progressive Party Vice-Presidential candidate, declared that Eisenhower's silent assent to jimcrow "has made it perfectly clear that no person who believes in civil liberties and recognizes the disabilities imposed on Negro workers, can see in Eisenhower anything but a companion of the Dixiecrats."

At the end of 1951 the real wage after taxes of a worker with three dependents was less than 1 percent above 1949, and the single worker's wage was 1.5 percent below 1949.

Oil Workers Want Action, WSB Is Told

ST. LOUIS. — O. A. Knight, president of the CIO Oil Workers International Union said his union would participate in a Wage Stabilization Board hearing intended to ward off an oil strike, but warned the patience of 125,000 workers was wearing thin, and they would strike if the issues were not settled soon.

The oil companies, Standard of Indiana and Sinclair Refining Co., Friday boycotted a wage panel hearing and Knight told the board the companies "arrogantly thumbed their noses at the government that has pampered them and protected them at home and abroad."

A special panel here was set up to hear a dispute over wage increases involving the Central States petroleum union and Knight's CIO union. The dispute affected more than 56,000 central states Oil workers.

The unions have voted to strike but have delayed action pending WSB hearings.

The union demands a pattern for 20 contracts with 80 oil companies and a total of 350,000 employees. The union has asked an increase of 25 cents an hour and larger night and evening differentials.

The companies had said they would not attend the hearings.

Trend of industry away from big cities is shown in a confidential report, according to Business Week. Of 449 construction projects costing \$3 billion, cities over 200,000 got 73 projects, nearby areas got another 123. More than half went to less congested areas.

Germ Probe

(Continued from Page 2) ing is scheduled for June 21, and a new world peace congress is being planned for later this year.

The impact of this issue—the outlawing of bacterial warfare and the condemnation of the United States government for employing it—cannot be exaggerated.

Throughout western Europe as well as in the Near East, Africa and Asia the evidence presented by Ku Mo-jo is being widely reproduced. Mass meetings are being held all over. A campaign—on the scale of the 1950 campaign against the atomic bomb—is now under way.

The challenge to the US ruling authorities was never so sharp from so many millions of people throughout the world.

And the challenge to the decency and honor and good-name of the American people was never so terrible, so earnest.

For the question which was asked at Oslo is whether the American people will realize in time what horrors are being committed in their name, and by their mis-rulers.

As Kuo Mo-jo told the press conference in Oslo at the close of the World Council meeting:

"The Chinese people love peace; the Chinese people don't like war. We have not made war against San Francisco, nor against Hawaii..."

Boss Says No

AKRON, O.—Striking bus drivers Friday offered to operate buses on Easter Sunday provided no fares were charged. But the company turned them down.

The drivers, members of the CIO Transport Workers' Union, had offered to drive buses carrying worshippers to and from church, provided the company did not ask any fares.

New York's Delegates Report to YOU

on The Inter-Continental Peace Conference the State Department Couldn't Stop at Montevideo, Uruguay, March 11-16.

MARY RUSSAK

New York Labor Conf. for Peace

ANGEL TORRES

Puerto Rican Labor Leader (in Spanish)

LARRAINE HANSBERRY

Associate Editor of "Freedom"

PAUL ROBESON • HOWARD FAST

Hear what other Americans are doing for peace.
What they expect from us.

Thursday, April 17 — 8 P. M.

YUGOSLAV - AMERICAN HOME

405 West 41st STREET

Admission 60¢ Tickets at U. S. Sponsoring Comm. for Inter-Continental Peace Conference, 125 West 72nd Street

It happened nine years ago—

What does it mean today?

COME TO

A Tribute to the WARSAW GHETTO FIGHTERS

presented by Jewish Life

A program of distinguished speakers and artists

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois

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Morris U. Schappes

Hilda Haynes

Louis Harap

Edith Segal Mitshah Dance Group

Jewish Young Folk Singers

Wednesday, April 16, 1952, 8:15 P. M.

GRAND BALLROOM — HOTEL DIPLOMAT

108 West 43 Street, N. Y. C.

Admission \$1.20

Tickets at Jewish Life, 22 E. 17 St., Rm. 601, N.Y.C., WA 4-5740 and at bookshops

Greet The Worker on May Day

GREETING BLANK

DATE

To appear on special page devoted to greeting the victims of the Smith and McCarran Acts, especially our editor John Gates; and Benjamin J. Davis, president of the former publishers of our paper.

INITIALS

CITY

STATE

Enclosed please find \$_____ to cover.

NOTE: The deadline for all greetings is Wednesday, April 16. The issue will be dated April 30, 1952.

SUNDAY FORUM

presents

"THE RECENT SOVIET NOVEL"

A new world and a new people as revealed in Soviet fiction

Speaker: Francine Bradley

Chairman: David Goldway

Sunday, April 13th

At 3:00 P.M.

Refreshments

FEE \$1.00

half-price for students

JEFFERSON SCHOOL of Social Science

575 Avenue of the Americas

New York City WA 9-1600

ALL HANDS! Let's

"SMASH THE Smith Act FRAMEUP TRIALS"

DANCE

OTIS McRAE'S Orchestra

Popular Entertainment

RESERVE THE DATE

Saturday Evening, May 10th

GOLDEN BALLROOM

ST. NICHOLAS ARENA, 53 W. 66th Street

Adm. \$1.00 advance (tax incl.), \$1.50 at door

Tickets available at all bookshops.

Auspices: Maritime Labor Committee to Defend Al Lannon

what's on SATURDAY

Manhattan

RENE CLAIR'S "The Ghost Goes West," hilarious satire on Anglo-Saxon customs, told by a Scot ghost. Starring Robert Donat (famous English actor) and Jean Parker.

Don't come in at the end! Saturday 3 shows starting 8:30 p.m. Sunday 2 shows 8:30 and 10:30 p.m. Members \$1, non-members \$1.25—430 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.).

EAST SIDE ALP CLUBS presents a dance to honor Warsaw Ghetto fighters. Joel Lynn, Comedian, top artists, Sol Tischler, speaker. At spacious YPA Hall, 95 Ave. B, corner 6th St. Contr. \$1. 4th and 6th So. ALP.

Brooklyn

THREE RARE JORIS IVENS FILMS, a real treat by the terrific director of "Peace Will Win." Plenty of dancing, too, and lots of pizza. Two screenings: 8:30 and midnight. Tom Paine Committee's festive "Easter Eve Hop." UE Ballroom, 160 Montague St. (any train to Borough Hall—16 minutes from Times Sq.). Contribution: \$1.

Manhattan

WIT AND HUMOR of the Working Class by Meyer Weise—8:30 p.m., Sunday, April 13, ALP Forum, 220 W. 80th St.—75c.

THE SUNDAY FORUM presents "The Recent Soviet Novel," a new world and a new people as revealed in Soviet fiction. Speaker: Francine Bradley, and chairman: David Goldway on Sunday, April 13, at 3 p.m. Refreshments. Contr. \$1 (1/2 price to students) at the Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Ave. of the Americas (cor. 16th St.) WA 9-1600.

Bronx

BY POPULAR REQUEST—Second Folk and Square Dance. Professional Leader. Moranda Smith LVL, 154 W. Tremont Ave. (cor. University) 8 p.m. Sub. 50c.

Coming

"JEWISH LIFE" presents a Tribute to the Warsaw Ghetto Fighters. Distinguished speakers and artists; Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Albert E. Kahn, Morris Schappes, Lucy Brown, Morris Carnovsky, Inger Hardison, etc. Hotel Diplomat, Wednesday, April 16, 1952—8:15 p.m. Tickets at Jewish Life office, 22 E. 17th St. Room 601—WA 4-5740 or at door. Adm. \$1.20.

MEETING TO DEFEND our Neighbor St. Gerson. This Wednesday at 8:30 p.m. at Colonial Mansion, 1933 Bath Ave., Bklyn (20th Ave. Station) (West End BMT). Speakers: St. Gerson, I. F. Stone, Belle Gries, Elaine Ross, Donation 50c. Auspices: Bensonhurst, Bath Beach CRC and Comm. of Neighbors and Friends of St. Gerson.

DANCE, APRIL 19, U-ME and thousands more will celebrate with Tom Paine, the collection of 1,000 signatures to YFA Nat'l Petition in West Bronx. Also film "Peace Will Win." 724 Gerard Ave., 157th St. Contr. 65c.

NEKT SUNDAY afternoon, April 20, 3:30 p.m., the Frederick Douglass Educational Center presents a Forum on "The Wit and Humor of the Negro People" with Alice Childress, Lloyd Brown and Louis Burnham, at 124 W. 124th St. Donation 50c.

JUST 11 MORE DAYS until the Debut Concert of the Jewish Young Folk Singers. Conducted by De Cernier, April 23, 8:30 p.m. Kaufman Auditorium, 524 St. "Y." Negro songs, Earl Robinson's "Lonesome Train." Tribute Warsaw Ghetto Heroes. Tickets \$1.20 at Folksinger's box office; Jewish Musical Alliance, 1 Union Sq.

MAY DAY FESTIVAL... After the May Day Parade, spend a social evening at the Douglas School, Dancing, Entertainment. Refreshments. Lots of fun. (Donation \$1) Thursday, May 1, 1952, 9 to 1 at the Frederick Douglass Educational Center, 124 W. 124th St., N.Y.C.

ALL HANDS! Let's Smash the Smith Act Frameup Trials! Dance to Otis McRAE's Orchestra, popular entertainment; Sat., May 10, Golden Ballroom, St. Nick's Arena, 53 W. 66th St. Maritime Labor Comm. to Defend Al Lannon.

Dr. DuBois to Speak at Warsaw Ghetto Affair

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, eminent Negro scholar and citizen, will be among the outstanding speakers and artists who will participate in the Tribute to the Warsaw Ghetto Fighters presented by Jewish Life, progressive monthly, at the Hotel Diplomat on Wednesday evening, April 16.

Well-known artists will be heard

at the affair. Lucy Brown will play several piano pieces, Morris Carnovsky will read the script honoring the Warsaw Ghetto Fighters, Negro actress Inge Hardison will give a reading on a Jewish Struggle theme, the Edith Segal Mitshul Dance Group will dance and the Jewish Young Folks Singers will render choral works.

The meeting will also be addressed by Albert E. Kahn, Morris U. Schappes and Louis Harap, managing editor of the magazine.

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on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

IT SAYS HERE . . .

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AMERICAN
Cleveland
New York
Chicago
St. Louis
Boston
Detroit
Washington
Philadelphia

SOME OF YOU are new readers, so you won't remember that I picked Brooklyn and Cleveland last year this time. But they weren't really such bad picks, now were they? The Dodgers finished in a flat tie for first and lost the pennant playoff by a miracle homer. And if ump Dascoli hadn't tossed Roy Campanella out of a game at Boston Friday of the last weekend, there likely would have been no playoff to begin with. The Indians didn't come that close in the American League, but the opinion here is that if Luke Easter's knee hadn't gone bad they might've done it. The statistics on the games in which he played and didn't play show they went at a flag winning pace with him in there and lost the pennant with him out. He says he is all fixed up now.

So it's a repeat pick for Brooklyn and Cleveland to tangle for the first time since 1920—(when the Indians won it aided by two World Series firsts,—a grand slam homer and a triple play unassisted. See, even then everything happened to Brooklyn).

We'll take the National League first. Truth is I was going to pick the Dodgers over the Giants even before Monte Irvin broke his ankle. Can the Dodgers, with virtually an all star lineup intact, get hit by the lightning twice in a row? If you say how about the pitching without Newcombe, well, his loss will hurt, but the presence

of Clem Labine from the start, and the upcoming of what looks like the league's top rookie hurling crop, Van Cuyk, Wade, Black and Rutherford to help Roe, King, Erskine, Branca, will do the trick.

THE GIANTS' big pitching is the same as last year, and may be helped by Roger Bowman. But the punch is gone with Irvin's big bat out of there, and with Willie Mays going too . . . well, nobody could claim they would hit with the Dodgers even at full strength. Now I have to move the Phils up into second place and sadly tab last year's Miracle Team third. Eddie Sawyer helped the Phils by getting Connie Ryan, a smart second baseman, and Howie Fox, a good righthander, for Sisler and Seminick. The return of Curt Simmons to the mound and Konstanty's 1950 relief form could make this the top pitching entry in the league—but the punch is so far inferior to the Dodgers that I see open water below Brooklyn and a closely grouped trio of Philly, New York, Boston and St. Louis rounding out the first five spots.

Eddie Stanky's Cards have too many old and slow spots—Slaughter, Johnson, Stanky himself, no topnotch catcher—to rate as flag threats, though they could kick up a lot of early fuss before running out of gas. Most scribes will pick them over the rebuilding and uncertain Braves, but I think Boston's better pitching will win the money spot.

The next three clubs don't rate. The temptation is to pick a triple tie for last. The hunch here is Ralph Kiner with his biggest year leading the Pirates to a surprise 6th with Cincinnati and Chicago rounding out the hopeless (and still lilywhite) trio.

CLEVELAND figures much improved with a sound Easter and a matured keystone combine of Boone and Avila. There's no reason why the pitching shouldn't be as good as last year's. The Yanks do not look improved. They must miss a Joe DiMaggio and there is more juggling than usual in the infield to make up for Coleman's departure. This is still a very formidable club. Lots of guessers have been burned looking for them to fold, and they have won it all three times running. They still have that awesome pitching trio, the league's top

shortstop, top catcher, lots of good enough outfield material, and likely looking rookies at third and on the mound. But I think Cleveland is definitely the sound club this year and Easter is a hitter the league has not yet really seen. He can tear things apart.

I like Paul Richards' scrappy Chisox to move up a notch to third. They need another real big hitter to go with Eddie Robinson, and rightfield would be the place for him. But everywhere else they are sparking. Minoza should become an unmistakable all-star from the start and Busby, an exceptional centerfielder. Rodriguez helps the infield. This club can't be counted out of it by any means. Watch pitcher Aloma after his first winter's rest. He's a potential surprise package.

These are the only three teams I see with a chance. For the rest—the revised St. Louis Browns to rocket up to fourth ahead of the Williams-less Bosox, fading Tigers. Washington to "upset" the aging A's for seventh.

Take it away, folks. The odds on them finishing that way must be stupendous but there's no harm in guessing. Any way they finish, let's help see that the World Series is played in a world at peace!

(When the season starts the Scoreboard will start feeding you chatter interviews with the various clubs).

NAACP Tells Auto

Big 3: Stop Jimcrow

DETROIT.—The Detroit branch of the NAACP has called on Ford, GM and Chrysler to stop job discrimination against Negroes and other minority groups. In letters to the auto Big Three, the NAACP charged a "persistent failure of the large automotive industries in our area to integrate Negroes into all segments of their vast field of employment opportunities."

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ASIAN, AFRICAN DELEGATES TO UN FLAY US FOR BANNING HEARING TO TUNISIANS

Representatives of Asian and African countries bitterly denounced the U.S. and other North Atlantic Treaty governments Friday for having blocked a United Nations Security Council hearing of the Tunis case against French colonial authorities. The hearing was prevented at a meeting of the Council Thursday, when six governments, including the U. S., announced that they would refuse to vote for the right of Tunis to be heard. Among the five declaring in favor of putting the Tunis crisis on the agenda as a threat to the peace were the Soviet Union and Pakistan.

Imperialist France and Britain voted 'No,' and the U. S. fascist Greece and Turkey and the Netherlands abstained. Seven votes are needed on the 11-member Council to get an item on the agenda.

But the flimsy Washington maneuver to escape responsibility by abstaining was attacked by the Asian-African spokesmen as being, in actuality a 'No' vote.

Soviet delegate Aleksander A. Soldatov asserted that the 11 nations sponsoring to hearing for the oppressed Tunisian people were properly calling the UN's attention to the "anti-democratic" policies of France. The Security Council, he declared, was "duty-bound" both to study the Tunis question and to heed the demand for a hearing which was voiced by the nations with a combined population of 60 millions.

Prof. Ahmed Bokhari, Pakistan delegate and chief spokesman for the Asian-African group, bitterly declared at the close of the meeting:

"Today, April 10, shall go down in the history of the UN as the day when the foundations were laid for suppression of free discussion in the UN."

He charged that the governments of U. S., Britain and France had wholly abandoned previously-adhered to principles of permitting full Council discussion on matters held by Council members to involve a threat to world peace.

Ernest Gross, U. S. delegate, gave a feeble explanation for the refusal of Washington to permit the anti-imperialist issue to be aired. In the face of continuing French terror against the Tunisian people, which has already seen the arrest and jailing of the Tunisian government and the murder of civilian demonstrators by French troops, Gross explained that Washington was afraid that

possible future negotiations between France and Tunis might be harmed if the UN launched a debate on the matter.

Sir Gladwyn Jebb, spokesman for British imperialism, told the Council that it had no more right to intervene between France and

Tunis than it would between the Soviet Union and Uzbekistan. Jebb ignored the fact that Uzbekistan is an autonomous nation voluntary a member of the multi-national Soviet Union, while Tunis is a colony, whose oppressive French rule the people of Tunis are attempting to end.

MICHIGAN PHONE PACT REPORTED

Negotiators at Detroit announced Friday an agreement was reached on basic issues providing a raise of 12.7 cents an hour for Michigan's striking telephone workers.

It was predicted that the settlement in Detroit will serve as a pattern for Ohio and other states struck by the CIO Communications Workers of America.

Some details were still to be worked out on the Michigan contract. More than 50,000 of the union's members were affected by the strike in five states.

In addition, 18,000 Western Electric workers in 43 states are out. They serve the manufacturing end.

3,000 Sign in Louisville for FEPC

LOUISVILLE, Ky. NEGRO LABOR COUNCIL here has obtained 3,000 signatures in the first week of its drive for 3,000 names on a petition for fair employment practices (FEPC).

Nathaniel McKenzie, chairman, said 600 signatures were gathered Saturday afternoon by a group of 15 persons working at the corner of Sixth and Walnut Sts.

Other petitions are being taken from door to door in both white and Negro neighborhoods by teams of white and Negro workers. In white neighborhoods, the petitioners hand out leaflets headed, "This Is Your Fight, Too."

The leaflet explains that a Fair Employment Practices Commission is needed to raise the wages of both white and Negro workers. It declares that employers try to keep white and Negro workers divided in order to keep down wages.

Petitions have already been placed in stores, McKenzie said, and will begin circulating in factories and churches as the drive goes on.

The local drive is part of a nationwide campaign for 1,000,000 signatures to be presented to President Truman and Congress. The signatures will be presented at a mass meeting for FEPC in Washington May 15.

Steel

(Continued from Page 1) between \$2 and \$3 a ton on the price of steel.

This was in contrast to some earlier reports that Ellis Arnall, the price administrator, indicated a possibility of \$4 to \$5 a ton on the price of steel.

President Truman and Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer, who administers the seized plants for the government, said they do not intend to change working conditions or wages as long as the companies and union negotiate.

The companies, meanwhile, are seeking court action that would in effect prevent the government from putting the WSB proposals into effect. They lost in two attempts to get an immediate injunction and are forced to take the slower process of waiting for a court hearing. Further moves in court have also been slowed by the Easter holidays. Their next steps might come Tuesday with U. S. Steel attorneys joining in the moves planned.

Putnam, in reasserting the government's position on steel prices, revealed that the steel industry's profits, before taxes, have increased 66 percent over the 1946-1949 period, which is the basic period for computing price ceilings under the Capehart amendment. This increase compares with a 17 percent increase for the period in manufacturing generally, Putnam said.

The steel companies are demanding a raise of \$12 a ton. The price demand is at the real basis of their cry against government seizure.

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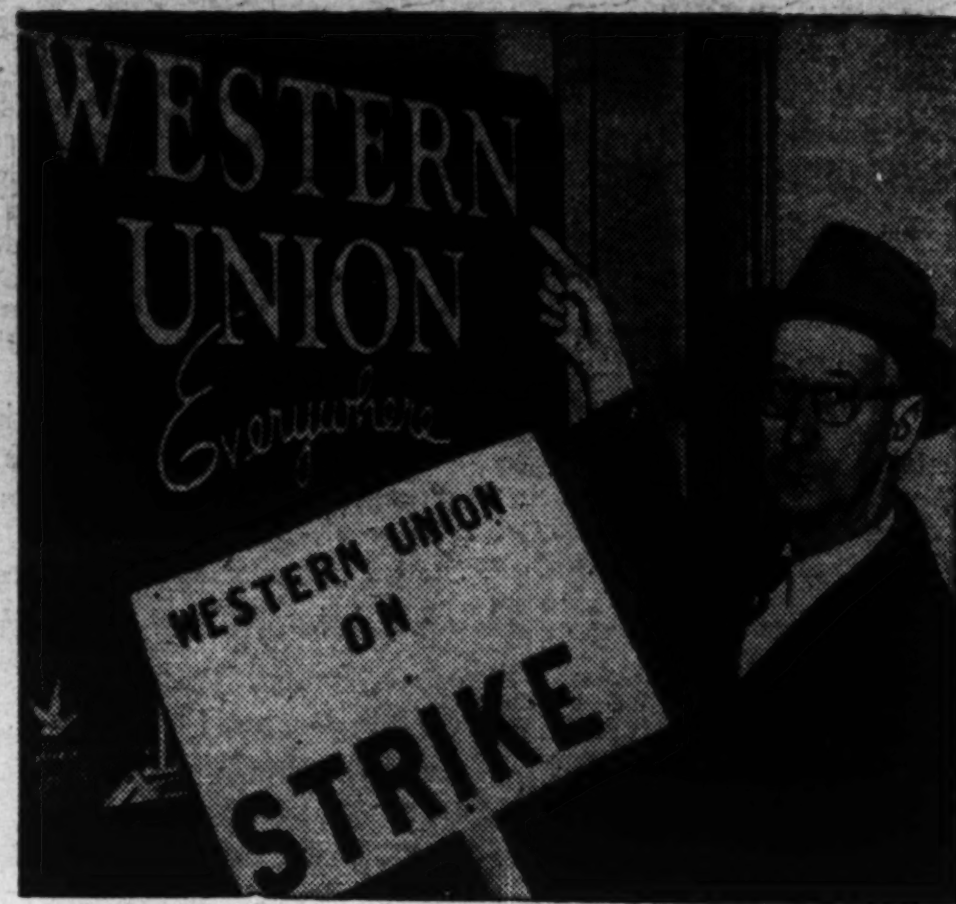
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WESTERN UNION striker John Schultz, night supervisor of Detroit Western Union office carries a picket sign in strike of some 3,000 offices of the company.

'Warsaw Ghetto' Rally Will Hear Rep. Arthur Klein

Rep. Arthur G. Klein (D-NY) will head the list of speakers at an open air Warsaw Ghetto Memorial Meeting Monday at 8 p.m. at Norfolk and Delancey Sts., under the auspices of the East Side Citizens Committee for Denazification.

Prior to the meeting, from 7:45 to 8 p.m., stores along Delancey St. will dim their lights in tribute to the heroes of the Warsaw Ghetto who died fighting the Nazis in April, 1943.

Co-chairmen of the rally are Nathan M. Padgug, former Assistant Attorney General of New York State and first vice-president of the Manhattan Jewish Conference, and Bernard Harkavy, attorney.

Other speakers will be Rabbi Shepherd Z. Baum (Chaplain of the Bronx County Jewish War Veterans); Judge Robert V. Santangelo; Father Edward Chandler of Trinity Church; Rev. Clarence E. Boyer of Emmanuel Presbyterian Church; B. Z. Goldberg, columnist of the Jewish Day; and Sol Tischler, president, United Furniture Workers, Local 140, CIO.

Warsaw Memorial Concert Saturday

The annual Jewish History and Warsaw Memorial Concert of the Furriers Joint Council featuring two young groups of performers Saturday. The Jewish Young People's Chorus and the Jewish Young People's Dance Group are part of a program that also stars Henry Aubert, concert violinist and Nadyne Brewer, Negro soprano.

Admission to the concert at the Hotel Diplomat, 43rd St. near Sixth Ave., is free to members of the union and their guests. The program begins at 8 p.m.

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The Worker Magazine

SUNDAY

APRIL 13, 1952

SECTION 2

SPEED-UP!

The auto workers know "speed-up works you out of a job and 200,000 in the union are idle." In Detroit they see that speed-up and red-baiting go hand in hand, and the fight back is taking shape.

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DEARBORN, Mich.

DOWN around the Press Steel Building in Ford Rouge the giant presses are close together, pounding, clanking. Enough to deafen your hearing for life. It's getting hot and stuffy there, and now that the Walter Reuther administrators have taken over and you can't have union meetings, a company speedup artist goes down the lines spinning his stories of how the day shift put out 4,000 pieces and here you're getting out 3,000.

You tell him that he is a liar, because you have been on the presses for years and you checked the production with the dayshift and know that he fought the foreman all day, giving him no more than 2,900. Then you go for a drink of water and the foreman says: "Where have you been?" You tell him, and he says, "No leaving the press unless the relief man gets in there to replace you!" You ask him how can that be done because the relief man is working in place of a guy who didn't come to work, which is a contract violation. But the foreman says: "These are the new rules since the administrator came in!"

So you go to the union where Jack Conway, Walter Reuther's briefcase carrier now runs the union in place of officers the workers elected. You ask Conway: "What about the speedup in press steel? What do you intend to do about it?"

Conway replies, "There will be a difference starting this coming Monday morning." So when you come in Monday you check with the guy on your job. He tells you that production went up and it's hell and now the administrators are getting around to removing union committeemen who fight speedup. Ken Roach, Whitey Saari, Mike Kasper, Jimmy Wilson have been removed in the Dearborn Engine plant. Nelson Davis, Dave Moore, Negro leaders and vice-presidents in Foundry and Axle have been removed. The company put Moore on a job where he hurt his left arm, got it in a sling and the company says they have no jobs for "a one-armed guy." Paul Boatman, building chairman in Dearborn Engine, has been removed, Ed Lock, president of Plastic has been

removed and John Gallo too. All fighters against speedup, all of them fingered by the stoolpigeons of the Un-American Committee whom Business Week, the bosses' weekly dope sheet, says is Reuther's new ally.

FLINT
"SPEEDUP is on again!" That headline in the Flint Weekly Review, Local 598 (Fisher 2) page tells the story of what goes on in this GM town.

We had this speedup licked here at

Fisher 2 and three guys that won back pay after being penalized for fighting speedup in the trim department. But now the line has been speeded up three jobs and the number of sedans per hour increased and guys are getting sent home again, penalized for not making production.

Over at Buick's, production at plant 06 on the roll test inspection used to be 15 jobs an hour. That was before they had back up lights, dynaflo transmission and hydraulic steering to be checked. Now with all of that, it's running 18 jobs an hour and the company tries to play day shift against night shift by telling each that the other one is getting out more production.

Here GM, like Chrysler is taking its cue from Ford and the red-baiting stirred up by the Un-American Committee and the seizure of Ford Local 600 offices and Ford Facts, by Reuther's administrators to cover up speedup.

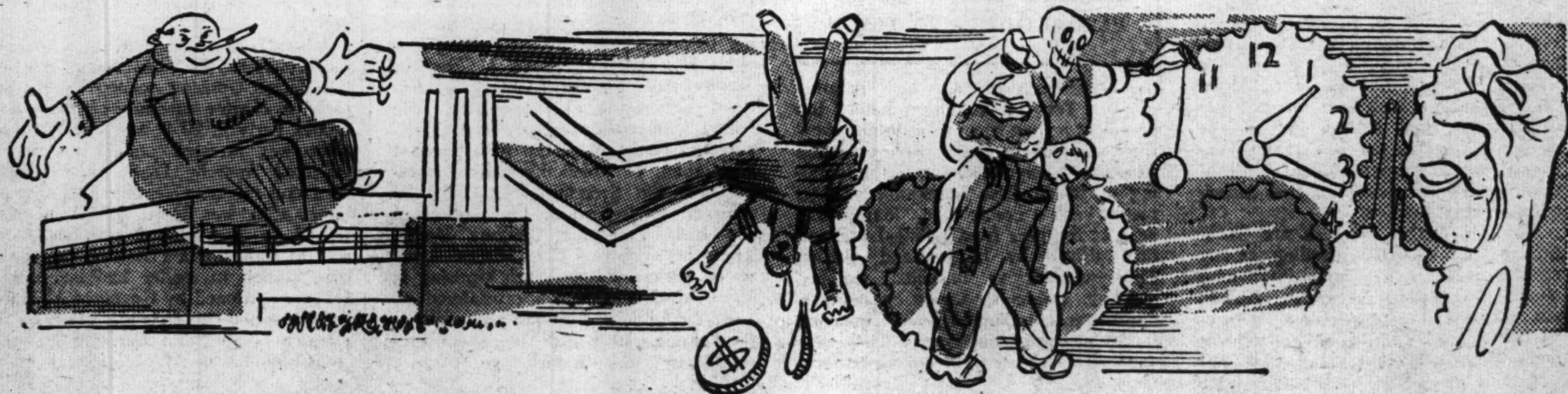
Here is how the Fight Back is developing:

It took only one week of administrator-company collaboration and 1,200 Ford workers came out to the biggest unity caucus ever seen in the United Auto Workers Union. Stellato said Reuther had seized the local because he is for war and we are for peace and we are for the 30-hour-week with 40 hours pay, FEPC, \$60 a week for the unemployed and against speedup and we

(Continued on Magazine Page 6)



FRED WRIGHT
REGISTERED
PRESS



On the Way

The Government Confesses In Answering Paul Robeson

By ABNER W. BERRY

THE U. S. GOVERNMENT has finally confessed in open court that Paul Robeson's passport was withdrawn because of his activity in "behalf of the colonial peoples of Africa." And, in the same confession, the government admitted that it considers Robeson "a spokesman for large sections of Negro Americans" and "disproved . . . (Robeson's) political activities and associations abroad."

I suppose it should be stated that the confession was not forthright; it was contained in an obscure footnote to the government's legal brief in answer to Robeson's suit in Federal Court for the return of his passport.

The Truman Administration, for example, has never told the people just why U. S. delegates to the United Nations General Assembly always abstain when the vote concerns an issue with the white supremacy South African government on one side and the majority of non-white South Africans on the other.

The answer the government gave to questions as to why Paul Robeson's passport was cancelled was:

Robeson's foreign travel was "not in the best interest of the United States."

THERE WERE THOSE OF US who suspected that the government feared Robeson's peace activity and we let our suspicions be known. We further feared that Robeson's sympathy for, and understanding of, the freedom struggles of the African peoples had something to do with the withdrawal of his passport. These suspicions were well grounded. For the government had refused entry to Maurice Chevalier, the French vaudeville actor, because the singer's signature had been placed on the Stockholm Peace Pledge. And Dr. W. E. B. Dubois had his passport lifted for attending peace conferences abroad and for seeking to distribute peace information to his fellow-Americans. Moreover, State Department functionaries, during the "foreign agent" frameup attempt against Dr. DuBois, seemed jittery at the number of Africans who came to the Negro scholar's defense.

NOW THE CAT IS OUT OF THE BAG. We know, from the horse's mouth—the State Department and the Department of Justice—just what the score is. A part of the footnote to the brief mentioned above states in a matter of fact tone:

"Even if the complaint had alleged, which it does not, that the passport was cancelled solely because of applicant's recognized status as a spokesman for large sections of Negro Americans, we submit that this would not amount to an abuse of discretion in view of appellant's frank admission that he has been for years extremely active politically in behalf of the independence of colonial peoples of Africa."

In other words, a "spokesman for large sections of

Negro Americans," the government contends, should be muzzled and held in house arrest if that spokesman, as was the case with Robeson, was for colonial freedom. That is quite an admission by the government. But just read the legal and political rationale for this position against freedom:

"Though this (the fight for colonial freedom) may be a highly laudable aim, the diplomatic embarrassment that could arise from the presence abroad of such a political meddler, traveling under the protection of an American passport, is easily imaginable."

WE HAVE BEEN LED TO BELIEVE that the war in Korea had as its objective the independence of the Korean people. Truman's Point Four program for the so-called backward areas of the world, including Africa, we were told, had eventual freedom and independence as its goal. But now the hypocrisy is unmasked.

Those supporters of the Administration's foreign policy have a right to ask how it is that crusaders for freedom can suffer "diplomatic embarrassment" from individual efforts to free oppressed peoples: The confession of such "embarrassment," indeed, its very possibility, only proves what we have contended here—that it is the plan of the fashioners of the NATO army to use Africa as an aircraft carrier and its people as a labor reserve against European workers.

FROM THEIR OWN MOUTHS the Administration leaders have exposed their game of chicanery, colonial slavery and war to kill freedom and protect profits.

The fight for the vindication of Robeson, for the return of his privileges of travel, cannot then be separated from the fight for world peace and the nation's security and honor.



WILLIAM Z. FOSTER



BERNADETTE DOYLE



PHILIP CONNELLY



OLETA O'CONNOR YATES



EUGENE DENNIS

True to the Traditions of the Irish

Easter is the anniversary of James Connolly and his fellow heroes. What is said of him can be said of the Smith Act victims today: "They shall be remembered forever; they shall be speaking forever; the people shall hear them forever."

By Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

THE Daily Worker and The Worker are my favorite papers — as everybody knows, although my affections are divided with the People's World of California. But I did feel disappointed that no tribute to the militant fighting traditions of the Irish people appeared on St. Patrick's Day. This was a political oversight. Especially because there are those now involved in the struggles around the Smith Act who so splendidly exemplify this spirit. Foremost, although on a medical severance, but under indictment, travel restrictions and bail, is William Z. Foster, Chairman of the Communist Party, son of Irish immigrant parents. Imprisoned under the Smith Act is Eugene Dennis, General Secretary of the Communist Party. On trial at this writing in California are Bernadette Doyle, Oleta O'Connor-Yates and Phillip Connelly. On trial in New York City is Elizabeth Gurley Flynn. In Baltimore, Md., the Communist Party organizer on trial is George Meyers (grandson of a "Molly Maguire"—as the Irish coal miners were called who tried to organize in the Anthracite area in the 70's. They were framed on a murder charge). All of those mentioned above are Irish-Americans and Communists.

The notion that all Irish are "reactionary," is false and misleading, as any such generalization would be wrong about any nationality—Jewish, Italian, etc. Because there are some Irish reactionary judges, anti-labor prosecutors and cheap politicians, one must not



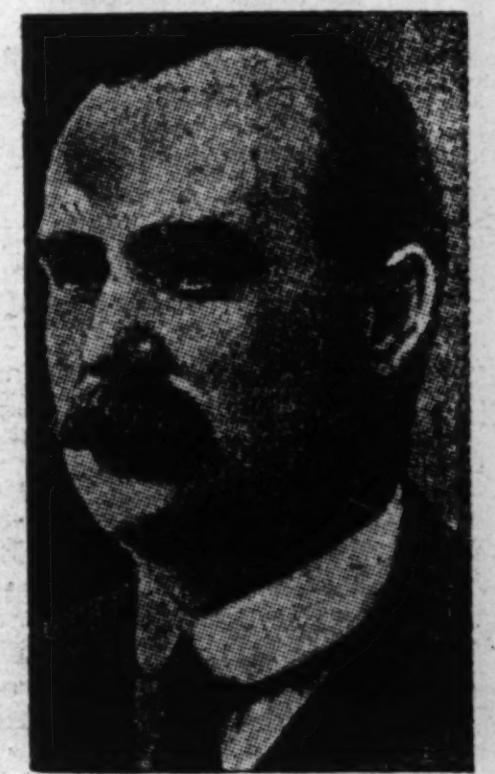
ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN

hastily characterize a whole national group. Yet this is unfortunately too prevalent among some who do not know the history of the Irish people or of the American labor movement, in the founding of which Irish immigrant workers played such a heroic part. Many came here as refugees from political persecution, driven by hunger and famine. They worked as unskilled workers, building railroads, laying pavements, digging coal, toiling in granite quarries, for low wages at long hours. They were victims of intense religious discrimina-

tion. "No Irish need apply"—was a common sign on factories in New England, when my father was a boy.

The National Labor Union before the Civil War was headed by William Sylvis, of Irish descent, who appointed Kate Mullaney of Troy, N. Y., as the first American woman labor organizer. The Knights of Labor's history is sprinkled with Irish names, Terence V. Powderley, Leonora O'Reilly and others. There were many Irish workers in the ranks and leadership of the I.W.W., the Socialist Party, and the early AFL. Tom Mooney and J. B. McNamara, victims of vicious frameups in the class struggle in California, gave their lives to the cause of labor. McNamara died in prison, and Mooney died shortly after his release. Pat Devine, a Communist leader in Pittsburgh, was deported because of his union and Party activities. Mother Jones, a heroic woman agitator long identified with the struggles of the miners and steel workers, was born in Ireland. Fanny Sellins, a union organizer, whose maiden name was Mooney, was murdered by company thugs in the great steel strike of 1919, as she tried to defend strikers from violence.

Two famous visitors from Ireland played an important role here, over 30 years ago, which is not sufficiently appreciated. James Connolly, famous Irish Marxist, spent about 10 years in this country from 1900 on. He worked in industry and was blacklisted for trying to organize the Singer Sewing Machine Co. of Elizabeth, N. J. He was an organizer for the I.W.W. and lectured nationwide as a Socialist. He edited a magazine called "The Harp" and was chairman of the Irish Socialist Federation, of which my sister Katherine was the Secretary. In 1910 he returned to Ireland at the request of the Irish Transport Workers Union. There he organized the Citizens' Army which led the Easter Week Uprising in 1916, in Dublin, which proclaimed an Irish Republic. He was wounded in the fighting with British troops, and executed by the British government,



JAMES CONNOLLY

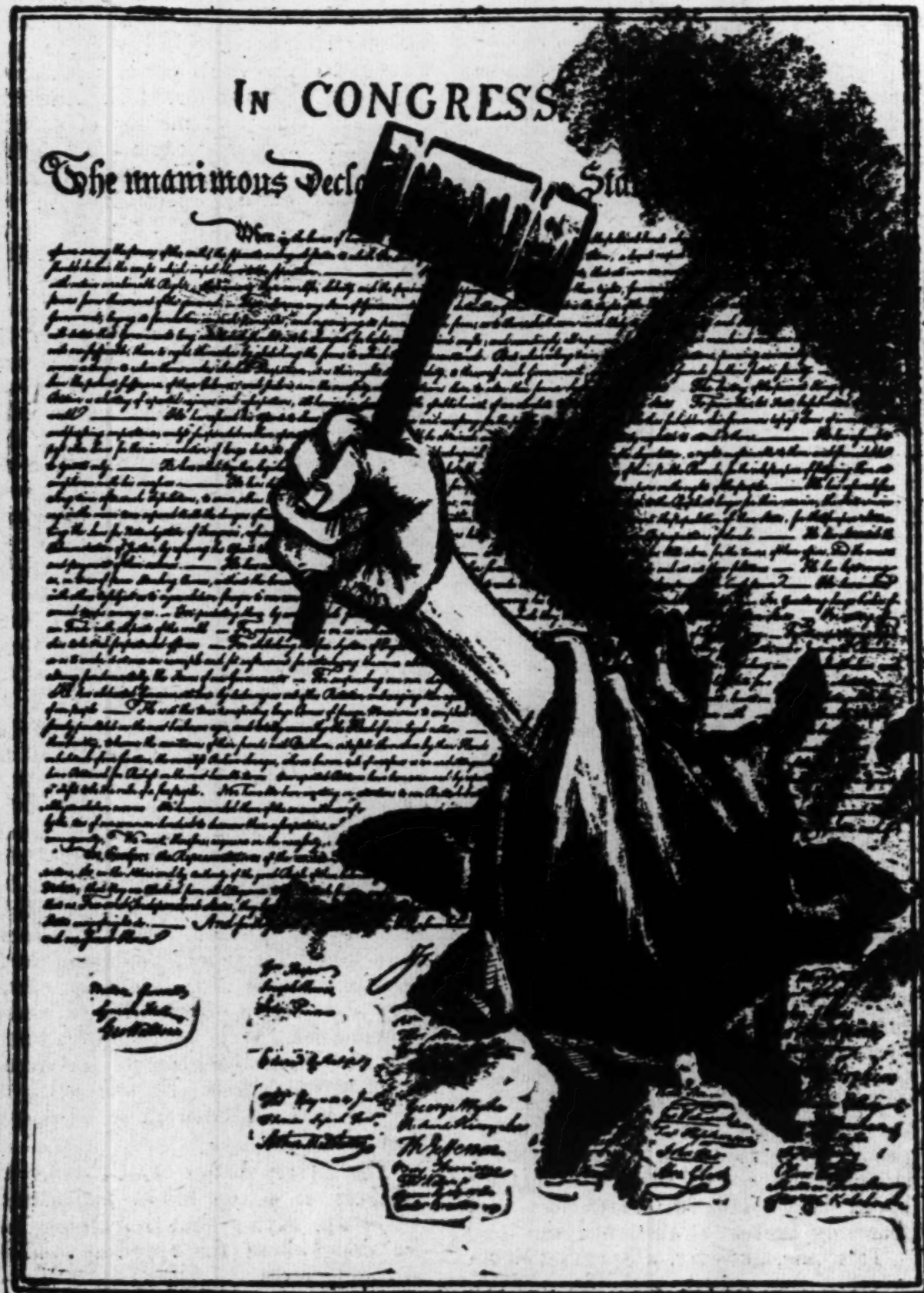
propped up in an armchair. He is known to all Irish people as a martyr to Irish national freedom, to many as a union organizer, but very few know of his work and writings as a Socialist. His "Labor in Irish History" is an invaluable contribution to Marxist literature. I am proud to have worked with James Connolly.

James Larkin was here on a tour to raise funds for the Irish movement when the Easter Uprising occurred. He became a charter member of the Communist Party in 1919, and shortly thereafter was arrested under the N. Y. Criminal Anarchy Law, with Ruthenberg and others. He defended himself in the trial, was found guilty, and sentenced to Sing Sing Prison, and later sent to Dannemora Prison on the Canadian border, to render him inaccessible. He was pardoned by Governor Al Smith and deported to Ireland. Larkin, an eloquent orator and effective agitator, (Continued on Magazine Page 6)



Jefferson and the McCarran Act

His fight against the Alien and Sedition Act has its parallel in today's battle for freedom and liberty. And his warning that all face the same persecution which is at first meted out to the few is as true today as when he uttered it 154 years ago.



By JANET TAYLOR

APRIL 13 marks the 209th birthday of Thomas Jefferson. Stigmatized as a "communist" of his time, Jefferson's leadership in the fight against the Alien and Sedition Laws of 1798, can give guidance to progressive forces in the fight to repeal the Alien and Sedition Laws of today—the Smith and McCarran Acts.

As far back as 1798 the young United States was caught in the battle to maintain the Bill of Rights, of which Jefferson was one of the authors. The Adams administration sought to involve the country in a war against the French people who, inspired by the American revolution, fought for liberty.

The people of the United States, fresh from their own revolutionary struggles, deeply sympathized with the French people and fought against involvement in a war against them. To put down the rising peace movement of the people, the Federalists passed the Alien and Sedition Laws.

Jefferson said of these laws: "The friendless alien has indeed been selected as the safest subject for a first experiment; but the citizen will soon follow, or rather has already followed for already has a sedition act marked him as its prey."

And it was the citizen who became the victim of the terror, for not one alien was deported, although some were left in fear. Hundreds were imprisoned and fined.

The slightest criticism of the administration became the cause for violent attacks on courageous individuals. Judges and juries were rigged. Attorneys were not given the opportunity to defend their clients. But the people rose in anger against the attempt to destroy their hard won gains for freedom and liberty. Mass meetings and demonstrations were held. Petitions were presented to government officials. Crowds gathered around the jails where victims were incarcerated.

In the ensuing election the people voted out reaction and elected Jefferson President of the United States. Jefferson nullified the Alien and Sedition Laws by releasing those imprisoned and refunding the fines imposed upon them.

THE FOREIGNBORN have been the scapegoat of reaction in other periods of American history. The Palmer Raids of 1919 and 1920 aimed to stifle the growing and militant trade union movement, and rounded up thousands of non-citizens and citizens.

The Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer, using the Act of October, 1918, passed to deport alien anarchists, raided meeting halls and buildings without warrants and with warrants filled in by arresting officers. Thousands were imprisoned, some for long periods of time, denied counsel, denied bail. An aroused public opinion protested against these undemocratic raids, and the Palmer Raids are today regarded as a blot on the pages of American history.

During the depression days of the early 1930s, when the fight for organization of the unorganized was initiated, when the people struggled against jimmie-crow and anti-Semitism, for unemployment insurance and relief, reaction again moved against the foreignborn. Many were arrested for deportation, though only a few were deported. Under these old warrants, cases inactive for 20 years are being revived today.

With the end of World War II began a new attack on foreignborn Americans. Those very people who contributed toward the unity around the war effort, who gave their utmost in time, money, blood and their sons and daughters, became the victims of the new hysterical drive toward a third World War. To stifle the voices for peace and plenty, the foreignborn and the Negro people were the first victims.

THE SMITH ACT passed in 1940 as the Alien Registration Act, aimed at registering all non-citizens had a rider against citizens who might oppose the tide of reaction. And so again, like with the Alien and Sedition Laws, ostensibly passed against the "alien," this weapon of repression is being used not only against the foreignborn, but against the Communist Party, the trade unions, the Negro people—in short against the whole American people.

To make the persecution even more complete, to close any loopholes that might have been left open in the Smith Act, the McCarran Act, a good part of



THOMAS JEFFERSON

which is devoted to further elimination of the rights of the foreignborn, was passed in September, 1950.

On March 10 the United States Supreme Court, influenced by the hysterical frenzy toward war, legalized aspects of these acts of Congress affecting the rights of non-citizens.

In the decision in the Harisiades and Coleman cases the Supreme Court sustained deportation for past membership in the Communist Party.

In the cases of the Terminal Island Four and John Zydok, the court upheld the right of the Attorney General to deny bail during deportation proceedings.

Thus we all in one fell swoop the attempt to nullify the First, Fifth and Eighth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

JUSTICE BLACK in his dissenting opinion on the right to bail during deportation proceedings stated: "The stark fact is that if Congress can authorize imprisonment of 'alien communists' because dangerous, it can authorize imprisonment of citizen 'communists' on the same ground. And while this particular bureau campaign to fill the jails is said to be aimed at 'dangerous' alien communists only, peaceful citizens may be ensnared in the process. For the bureau agent is not required to prove a person he throws in jail is an alien, or a communist, or 'dangerous.' The agent need only decide he has reason to believe such is the case."

Thus we see again the pattern of the attack against the foreignborn and any other minority as the forerunner of the attack against the American people.

These laws can be repealed and these decisions reversed by the people as they have done before, if only the facts are brought to them. An understanding of the dangers, inherent in the present legislative enactments and judicial decrees can unite the people to rise against the fascist and corrupt forces and they too will nullify the attempts to destroy the Bill of Rights, just as the American people did in Jefferson's day.



World of Labor

Will the Textile Convention

• See Its Real Problem?

By GEORGE MORRIS

WHEN THE CONVENTION of the Textile Workers Union of America meets in Cleveland at the end of this month, the main fact before the delegates will be this: That in the two years since they met in Boston most of the energy and attention of the union was absorbed in a destructive, unprincipled internal power struggle between the groups of its two top officers, while the members suffered a serious cut in their real living standards, unprecedented speedup and mass unemployment. Also in that period, the union lost most of its strength in the South and is now going downward in the north as the unionized companies take advantage of the opportunity to whittle down union standards or move to the barely organized South.



The internal factional struggle has on occasions been so sharp that it led to fist fights and police intervention, as in the Forstman-Hoffman local in Passaic. Both sides have strained efforts to make the issue Rieve or Baldanzi, as though a victory for one or the other would solve the real problems of the union. While some members have illusions that one or the other is the "better" side in the struggle, the plain truth is that both have given equal support to the union's losing program.

The officers and their associates of both sides, have been unanimous in acceptance of the no-raise policy of the union. Both are acquiescing to the employer drive for higher workloads. Both are loud in their support of the Truman pro-war line that is making thousands jobless. Both are equally silent on issues affecting civil rights and the struggle against the KKK in the South. Neither has deviated from the past line of playing the political parties of the bosses in elections.

The real question, therefore, as the convention gathers in Cleveland, is whether the REAL problems of the union can break through the factional smoke-screen and demagoguery of both sides.

AT THE CONVENTION two years ago in Boston, where the factional struggle dominated, executive vice-president George Baldanzi amazed the administration by drawing a big majority on a secret ballot. Many of the delegates felt that he was more likely to lead for a "New Deal" in the union, especially in the organization of the South. But after two years it has become clear to many in the union that Baldanzi did not understand the real basis back of the sentiment for him. He has not distinguished himself from the Rieve forces in any major sense.

If the convention could break through the factional lines and honestly get down to realities, the delegates would storm out with one big cry: ORGANIZE THE SOUTH! That is the key issue for the 1,250,000 workers in this industry of whom only a third are organized, and almost all of them in the north.

For a period, especially through the war years and some time afterwards, it was possible to take a dues-collectors view of the situation and complacently say "South or no South, we can have a nice big union on the basis of the northern mills." But now even this dues-collectors view can't hold up much.

THE LOSS of most of the union in the South following last year's lost strike, especially in such key mills like Dan River, has more than reduced the TWUA's membership strength. It has widened the wage differential between the north and south and given greater encouragement to northern mills to: either move South, or cut wages and raise workloads in northern plants for ostensible competitive reasons.

The union officials, meanwhile, seem to have lost what interest they did have in the South, and blame the workers there for the loss of the strike.

A recent editorial of the TWUA's official organ, aimed at the "southern critics," calls them "poor" union people although they fought militantly and sacrificed, confident in the assurance of the leaders that the whole CIO is behind them.

The TWUA's leaders have gone farther than ever in the game of cooperating with the northern employers for lower wages and higher workloads in a war to the death with the South where workers are also speeded up. In this game, which is especially enjoyed by some big employers who have mills in the north and South, it is the workers who are tearing into each other.

This kind of unionism cannot go on long and remain unionism. Workers don't join unions to be driven by union leaders. They belong to unions to win higher living standards and to curb speedup. The idea that

employers should be given concessions to help them compete with the South is the most nonsensical ever handed workers. The South isn't standing still. Its mill-owners are also adding to the workload of the workers to maintain what competitive advantage they have—and they have little unionism to restrain them.

A LETTER from Durham, N. C., to this writer, for example, describes how one mill decided to add to the workload of the weavers and to reduce the number of workers by periodical layoffs of those who show the lowest production regardless of how many "points" they show above the so-called required norm of 60 points. As a result even weavers with 83 points were laid off because they proved to be among the lowest. Also because of the speedup, mass unemployment is reaching to the southern textile towns. The Erwin chain (Durham) is reported on three days.

It should take no special sharpness to see that unless a real drive gets under way to unionize the Southern textile towns, there will be no union worthy of the name left in the north. Experience should also teach us that the TWUA alone is not able to meet the task even if its leaders were more receptive to the objective. This is a crusade that demands MANY millions of dollars and MANY hundreds of organizers and the backing of the ENTIRE strength of the CIO.

The sad truth is that in addition to the TWUA's catastrophic loss of what little it had in the South, there has been a virtual abandonment of serious southern organizing by the CIO as a whole. The basic problem is whether the CIO as a whole will throw its full energy into a TWUA drive in the South in the same manner and spirit that all energy went in support of the early drives to organize steel and auto?

Only that type of an approach can both save the TWUA and break through southern reaction in general. And, if that approach is taken it means both the TWUA and CIO will have to more definitely make up their minds that the road to success in Dixie is not possible through pleasing the Klan and like elements but must, of necessity, bring labor into sharp collision with those forces and the Dixiecrat politicians who represent them.

The most important thing the TWUA convention can do, therefore, is to break with the policy of cooperating with the northern employers and set its main sights on organizing the South and to emphatically DEMAND that the CIO throw its full energy into this drive as its primary objective. Anything short of that approach will spell doom for the TWUA as an effective union.

Workers' Letters from the Shops

Tells of Conditions In Southern Mill

RALEIGH, S. C.

Dear Editor:

I am a woman hosiery worker in an unorganized plant in South Carolina. I make 30 pairs of men's hose on 20 machines for 80c an hour. I have been with the company since it first began, and I was raised 5c an hour last year. Most people make just 75c an hour. The machines which are brought from another mill are constantly breaking down.

The light is so bad that I have had to get glasses. I work right through the supper hour and have to eat standing up, and never get a chance to sit down. When I fix one machine, another breaks. For the last two years, I have spent my vacations in the hospital, the doctor says I am sick from overwork. We have a hospital plan in the mill which hardly covers entrance fee. When I leave my lunch in a paper sack, the rats sometimes eat through the paper and get to the sandwiches. There are cockroaches and spiders crawling on the floor, there is no janitor.

The bathrooms are never cleaned and the sinks are filthy with snuff spit into them and dried on. There is no soap except what we bring ourselves. Instead of paper towels there are large pieces of wrapping paper from the yard. I live in a 2-room apartment with my husband and two children, the stove is in the hall, I just did get a washing machine, but up until then I did all the family's wash by hand. My oldest child went to Korea at the age of 18, my 15 year old daughter is getting married.

Often, in the mill, children and relatives come in to help us work (of course they don't get paid) and make production and keep the machines up. One man who helps build machines, and has been with the boss since the shop was in his own backyard, is making a little over \$1 an hour. The workers are often caught and jailed for stealing stockings. The boss is constantly watching us and



jumping us to put out more work.

Some of the boarders on production, don't make 75c an hour, get just what they make, one only drew \$16 a week, and has to sleep with the boss' assistant to get enough to help support 4 children. The union tried to organize once, and the company threatened to shut down the mill. The boss' relatives work in all departments to watch the employees. The company store is run by the boss' wife, and money is taken out at the end of the week for lunches.

But we're still going to try and get a union.

God help me, but everything I have said above is true. I only wish that I could give you the name of this mill and its boss. If anybody, the union or the Communists can help us, God bless them.

A Hosiery Worker.

Why Don't You Write?

In recent months the response from shop and union correspondence has been especially slow. We even had to skip the letters for a couple of weeks. And in this period when there is so much happening! We hope this little reminder will cause you take pencil and paper without delay and WRITE!

Speedup in Lawrence Mills

LAWRENCE, Mass.

Editor, The Worker:

The "speed-up" is again becoming the most notorious fact in Lawrence. This is a throwback to the early Thirties, during which, the textile industry came up with the Bedaux System to beat the depression. So-called "efficiency men" plagued every textile shop in those days. Now a streamlined name has been applied to these men—Time Study Engineers. Then as now, after they made their appearance in any department, workload and speed-ups were sure to follow. And this "modernization" did not prevent wage cuts, a series of which, brought the average hourly pay down to about twenty-five cents.

When the unions were first organized hereabouts, one of the first problems to be tackled centered around the insufferable workload. The fighting spirit of the workers in almost all departments brought about a more tolerable adjustment. In fact, it was for this reason that workers saw the necessity for, and joined, the unions. Workload in the textile mills continued to be the issue right up to the beginning of World War II, when it was laid aside. The employers were quick to take advantage of the patriotism of labor.

The employers are still taking advantage of the workers. A good example of "speed-up" going into effect here, can be seen at the giant Wood Mill of the American Woolen Co. Spinning Department workers were running two sides of work for years. Suddenly, the company demanded that they run five and six sides. This, mind you, on a job that already required roller-skates. Both men and women spinners were furious, and there was much talk of a stoppage, which would not have been uncommon to this department. In the not too distant past, the women especially, on numerous occasions have stopped the speeds and sat on their hands while hurried conferences and scurrying bosses "straightened out."

This time, however, a Spinning Room meeting was called, and the TWUA, CIO business agent sang his song of

sell-out. The spinners ought to accept the "compromise" of four sides of work, he said. This about doubles both output and amount of work for each spinner and has knocked half the spinners out of jobs. To put this particular "speed-up" into effect took American Woolen almost six months of cajolery and threats. Finally came the "gimmick" called "trial period" and workload "progress" became permanent in the Spinning Room. The Twist Room refused overload unconditionally, and they have won out.

The new work "assignments" in every Lawrence mill directly feeds the number of unemployed which now stands at better than 20,000. Overloading of workers takes place while many workers have not worked for one, two, and three years. And these are workers with from five to ten years seniority, a good percentage of whom, are women. Of 8,500 people who have already exhausted unemployment benefits in the last ten month period, close to 6,000 are women. Most of these women are no longer even considered to be in the labor force by the Department of Employment Security.

So it is not without good reason that a group of women, gathered in the washroom, listened in grim humor to an incident of pre-union days. After being dog-tailed for days by a young wonder of an efficiency man, an elderly Italian woman decided to take matters into hand. One morning, no sooner had the work alarm groaned, and the time expert found his perch, when our angry woman reaches down into her lunch bag and begins to wield a sawed-off broom stick. Well, as the story has it, this bird went flying out of the department in quick time. He was not to reappear in a different guise until quite recently.

The bosses better watch out. The workers are getting fed up and many of them are saying that something must be done about the speed-up and the unemployment.

A Wool Mill Worker.

The Textile Slump And the Union

By HAROLD DAVIS

Speedup and layoffs have brought crisis to mill towns. The coming convention will be the most crucial in the life of the union. The rank and file are looking for policy changes, not a personal struggle between union chieftains.

THE textile industry in New England, as in the whole of capitalist world, is in deep crisis. Unemployment, a part of "western culture," has hit these New England states with full fury. Textile centers like New Bedford, Fall River, Lawrence, Lowell, Woonsocket and Providence have acquired their new (or rather old) Depression Look.

Tens of thousands of textile workers are walking the streets, victims of the lop-sided war economy. Official statistics of the Massachusetts Division of Employment Security give the following jobless figures for January, 1952: Lowell, 4,700; Brockton, 3,400; New Bedford, 5,700; Fall River, 7,500; Lawrence, 12,100. This does not include those thousands who have exhausted their unemployment checks.

In Lawrence, for example, 8,432 workers have exhausted their checks; 5,853 of these are women. At a recent City Council meeting on matters of appropriations, Joseph P. Donovan, a trustee of the Lawrence Public Library, stated that already "6,000 people had left the city" due to the depression there.

Director McKenna of the Lawrence U.S.E.S. states there will be a total of 17,800 active claims for unemployed checks on April 1, not including those who have no further claims to draw on. During recent debate in the House of Representatives, John F. Kennedy (D-Mass) said: "If the rate of unemployment in the City of Lawrence were carried throughout the country, there would be more unemployed than at the height of the depression."

According to Antonio England, director of the Massachusetts Division of Employment Security, some 50,000 workers had exhausted their benefits in the past year, the bulk of these in textile.

Besides those totally out of jobs, there are thousands more working two or three days a week. These part time workers are finding it impossible to support their families with a take-home pay of about \$30 a week.

Retail trade has taken a toboggan ride and is at an all time low. One furniture retailer, Jordan Bonin of Haverhill, Mass., in advertising a recent sale frankly stated in his blurb: "Remember, this brand new furniture from the world's finest makers comes to you only because of over-production on the part of many large factories."

MILL OWNERS TAKE ADVANTAGE OF MISERY

In the midst of this hardship and misery, the millowners, spearheaded by the giant American Woolen Co., have declared a blitz war on workers' living conditions and the unions. Not satisfied with super war-profits of almost \$11,000,000 in 1951, this company turned its big guns on the textile workers by announcing in January that it would terminate its contracts with both the United Textile Workers, AFL, and the Textile Workers Union, CIO.

Then followed a speech by Francis W. White, president of American Woolen and would-be dictator over the lives of tens of thousands of textile workers and their families. At a \$5 a head banquet sponsored by the Lawrence Chamber of Commerce, White cracked the whip and said if the workers didn't break their backs and take on still heavier workloads the mills would "move South."

Close upon the heels of this speech came a fifteen point proposal from the company calling for the scrapping of all the gains won by the workers in 20 years of struggle. These proposals would give the company an even freer hand in hiking workloads, eliminate paid holidays and vacation pay, eliminate insurance benefits and shift bonuses, virtually abolish the seniority system, etc. In short, a return to the open shop days.

And while Rieve-appointed union officials such as Carrigan, the Joint Board Manager in New Bedford, and Arthur Brown, the area director in Lawrence, were "not worried" and advised the textile workers to "be calm" in the face of these threats, the union's National Executive Board was passing a resolution charging the American Woolen Co. with spearheading a "union busting drive."

But the textile corporations were made

bolder not only by the serious unemployment in the industry. The truth is that the arrogance of the manufacturers has been fed by the policy of "cooperation" on the part of the leaders of both AFL and CIO textile unions. Veteran textile workers are saying that the companies would not have dared go this far if it were not for the "go easy" policy of the union leadership.

The cornerstone of the "go soft" attitude of the right-wing leaders of the textile unions is their support of the mill owners foreign policy of driving to war as a solution for the ills of the industry. Having committed themselves to support for Wall Street's plan to corral the workers into another war, the textile union leaders began to capitulate all along the line.

Both AFL and CIO leaders surrendered the fight for much needed pay increases. Thus the TWU-CIO wage conference held in New York City in January agreed not to ask for wage increases this year. It was immediately following this conference that the financial pirates of the textile industry, sensing the weakness of the union's position, launched wage-cutting and union-busting drives.

The TWU leaders have long been notorious for their collaboration with

panies for "not going into synthetics" and for not "trying new blends." He then proceeded to endorse a legislative report calling for the abolition of protective laws for women textile workers; laws which required half-hour lunch periods for women workers and which protected them from all-night work.

Even at this late date the leaders of the TWUA do not show any signs of being alert to the dangers facing the textile workers and their union. Let me tell of a meeting held in New Bedford High School on Sunday, March 23. This was a meeting of shop stewards and Joint Board members to hear a report on the status of negotiations with the New Bedford-Fall River Cotton Manufacturers Association.

The report was given by Mariano Bishop, TWUA cotton director. Bishop said the crisis was due to "buyers resistance" and to "Paris styling." He then asked how many present had bought dresses and shirts in the past year. When few workers put up their hands Bishop concluded that this was the cause of the depression.

He also stated that the situation was worsened by people who were moving to the suburbs and wearing casuals and dungarees. These are the crackpot economic theories that are being ped-



Women textile workers outside a mill at Lowell, Mass.

the mill owners in pushing more work loads on to the workers. In this respect the record of George Baldanzi, executive vice-president of the union, is just as bad as that of president Emil Rieve.

When the millowners started their big speed-up push after World War 2, the Rieve leadership, with Baldanzi in accord, asked the workers to "cooperate" with the bosses and help them "modernize the industry" by taking on more and faster and newer machines. The "modernization program" brought more profits into the bosses pockets while 20 percent of the workers were permanently displaced.

When the textile barons were extorting super profits from the sweat of the workers, Emil Rieve called on the woolen workers to "forego wage increases at this time" because, although the bosses had made millions in profits they "anticipated a bad year."

Then the bosses, still not satisfied, threatened to "move South" if the workers didn't cooperate still more. This caused Lawrence area director Arthur Brown to point to the Weave Room at the Wood Mill where he had personally pressured the weavers to run 9 looms instead of 6 on a trial basis. Brown exclaimed: "If this isn't cooperation, then I don't know what cooperation is."

The policy of "cooperation" has brought forth the most amazing economic "theories" on the reasons for the textile depression and its cure.

At a legislative hearing two years ago in Boston, Solomon Barkin, TWUA research director, lashed at the com-

dled off to the workers by the union leaders these days.

Not a word about the real problems facing the workers, like zooming prices, no purchasing power and extortionate taxes which are funnelled into the pockets of the tax swindlers in Washington and the war mongers on Wall Street.

Bishop went on to say that the union would "resist wage-cuts." When one steward asked if this meant no increase in work loads, Bishop hemmed and hawed and said they would continue to abide by present contract practices. This of course means more speed-up via the "trial period" clause.

THE SOUTH

The textile workers are learning too well the lesson of the Texton Company of Nashua, N. H. There Royall Little, president of Texton, forced the workers, with the cooperation of Harold Daoust the Rieve-appointed area director, to double and redouble their workloads in order to "save their jobs."

Then, after squeezing the last drop of profit from the Nashua workers Royall Little callously folded his tent and moved out, saying he could make more money in Puerto Rico.

In mills under AFL contract the story is much the same if not worse. At Arlington Mill in Lawrence, for example, after the company increased the workload, 3,500 workers were doing the work formerly done by 6,500 workers.

The corporation's cry of "Southern competition" has risen to fever pitch in the current union-busting drive. In

woolen and worsted this is somewhat of a farce, since the bulk of this part of the industry is in the North.

However the bosses are better able to use this "argument" because of the failure to organize the southern textile workers. In fact there are less southern textile workers in the union today than there were before "Operation Dixie."

This failure rests squarely on the shoulders of the TWU leaders. Instead of developing unity between Negro and white workers as the basis for organizing the South, these leaders condoned the policies of southern states which discriminate against the Negro people and which keep the workers divided.

In fact they went further. The leaders of the southern "drive" catered to the anti-Negro, anti-Jewish and anti-Catholic Klan elements, and there were actual cases of Klan members on the TWUA payroll.

Unemployment is spreading in the South as well and southern textile centers are being placed on Washington's "distressed areas" list. Even the corporations are forced to admit that the depression is industry-wide.

WORKERS ARE SEEKING ANSWERS

The New England textile workers are angry at the Francis Whites, the Seabury Stantons, the Royall Littles and the big corporations which they represent. These workers have stomached the idea of "cooperation" too long, and their moods are changing. They have been pressed to the wall and are ready to fight back.

In New Bedford two large locals, the Wamsutta Mills and the Hathaway Mills, recently voted to reject any further jumps in work loads. In every mill the resistance to speed-up is stiffening.

The workers are also beginning to realize that the unemployment, a product of the capitalist system, has been made worse rather than better by the war economy. The war economy, in fact, has robbed the textile workers of more jobs and brought more hardship through high prices and high taxes.

The men and women textile workers are turning an attentive ear to the message of peace.

In March of this year 700 Lawrence workers jammed a rally called by the Lawrence Committee for Jobs and Security. These people thunderously applauded the guest speaker, former Rep. Vito Marcantonio, when he called for immediate peace in Korea and for the development of peaceful trade with China. The rally also urged federal appropriations for projects in order to make jobs.

WILL THE UNION MEET THE TEST?

The coming National Convention of the Textile Workers Union, CIO, to be held in Cleveland in the latter part of April, is the most crucial in the life of the union.

The rank and file textile workers are looking for changes in the union's policies at this convention, not just a personal struggle for power between George Baldanzi and Emil Rieve.

The textile workers need leadership behind a program that will protect them rather than surrender to the bosses. The textile unions must launch a broad campaign to stop the bosses' speed-up drives in the shops. "No more speed-up" should be the slogan, "no further surrender of our hard won benefits."

The South must be immediately organized. The barriers of discrimination must be broken down. The union must unite the Negro and white workers and defeat the mill owners' schemes.

The textile workers need to fight for a 30 hour week with 40 hour pay in the industry to make up the jobs which the manufacturers have robbed through increased work-loads.

Above all the union leadership ought to once and for all scrap the shameful policy of support for Wall Street's war program, a program which has meant disaster for the textile workers. In its place must be substituted a program of settling the differences among the big powers, signing a peace pact among the great powers and opening the way to peaceful trade.

This is the only true road for the textile workers, not the bosses' road to war, more unemployment and more hardships.



British troops halting and searching Dubliners during the fight for freedom

True to the Traditions of the Irish

(Continued from Magazine Page 2)

and Connelly, the writer, theoretician and organizer, supplemented each other, and were a powerful team in the Irish labor movement. But their contribution here cannot be forgotten. I can still vividly remember Larkin thundering on the waterfront or at Union Square to the unemployed. Sean O'Casey writes warmly and appreciatively of these two great working-class leaders.

There are many references in the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, to the historical struggles of the Irish people against British rule and for their national independence. The struggles of the Puerto Rican people against American imperialism for their independence, are similar and equally just. Also there is a strong analogy between the arbitrary partition of Ireland and that of Korea, to which Irish workers will respond to sympathetically. The brutalities and cruelties inflicted upon the Irish people are recorded from century to century. They live on in song and story. The Irish-Americans must not be allowed to forget these noble aspirations and heroic struggles for freedom. They can be rallied in the spirit of Robert Emmet, Wolf Tone, James Larkin and James Connolly, to the cause of human freedom everywhere. But equally necessary on the part of Communists and progressives is it to overcome any preconceived prejudices against "the Irish," and to realize that the overwhelming majority of them are workers and union members. Let us approach them in a spirit of appreciation of their history, traditions and fighting spirit and the contributions they can make to peace and democracy, as part of the people's movement.

It has often occurred to my sister and me, that there are spirited and beautiful Irish songs of struggle, some written by James Connolly, that could be presented in cultural programs at our meetings. Paul Robeson once told us that he has a repertoire of Irish folksongs and that he found concert audiences in Dublin most responsive and enthusiastic. I hope to hear him sing them, some of these days. I am proud of all that is militant, progressive and heroic—devoted to human freedom, in the lives of my ancestors. I feel that we Irish-American Communists carry on in their spirit. Four of my great grandfathers—Flynn, Gurley, Conneran and Ryan—were in Irish uprisings, were "on the run" from British soldiers, and two died in battles for Irish freedom. Every Irish family has a similar background. My father to the day of his death never said "British Government" without adding "Damn them for what they did to Connolly." The Irish are not natural conformists or reactionaries, rather they are rebellious and militant. They are confused and often prejudiced against

Communists, due primarily to the clerical influences. But they have defied the church, more than once, when it lined up against Irish freedom. And here in this country the struggle of Father Edward McGlynn is the 80's is of tremendous significance and should be popularized. He fought, supported by thousands and won the right of Catholic American citizens to political independence, to join, champion and vote for the party of their own choice—no matter how radical.

This Easter Sunday commemorates the 36th anniversary of the death of James Connolly and his heroic comrades, Padraic Pearse, Joseph Plunkett, Thomas McDonagh. What was said of them can be said of all in prison and who are martyrs for the cause of freedom:

"They shall be remembered forever; they shall be speaking forever; the people shall hear them forever."

I appeal to all our readers, to study the glorious history of the Irish people and not to hesitate to approach Irish workers in the name of Connolly and men like him to join the struggles for peace and democracy, against war and fascism. They will respond, I am confident.



Building The Worker

(This is a new column on news of the Freedom of the Press organizations throughout the country. Material you want included should be sent to this column in care of The Worker.)

MASSACHUSETTS is the first state to respond to the call of the National Freedom of the Press conference for state-wide follow-up conferences. Massachusetts delegates have set April 19 as the date for their gathering. They hope to have The Worker readers from all over the state attend, and to establish a state-wide body.

Abner W. Berry, Negro Affairs editor of The Worker, is scheduled to come out to address them.

From Michigan comes word that the local Freedom of the Press clubs and committees are planning a special campaign during the month of May to reach their objective in The Worker circulation campaign. The Michigan goal is 400 subs for The Worker and 75 for the Daily Worker. As of the end of March, they were still quite a distance away.

The Michigan campaign will include a series of events in which editors of The Worker and members of the National Freedom of the Press Commit-

tee will participate. In addition, the freedom of the press groups are planning a July 4th picnic to which they are inviting Howard Fast, outstanding American novelist, who is one of the publishers of The Worker.

In Queens, several community freedom of the press meetings have been held, and community committees established. Notable was one in Rockaway, to which all subscribers were invited by letter. A large proportion came out to hear John Hudson Jones, The Worker staff writer. A permanent body was formed. In Corona, organizers of a similar meeting made personal visits to subscribers, and also had a good attendance at their meeting.

Some fifty clothing workers, members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union, heard Labor Editor George Morris at a meeting called by a clothing workers' committee for Press Freedom. This meeting also set up a permanent organization among union mem-



Speedup in Detroit

(Continued from Magazine Page 1)

want to get rid of the five-year, no-strike, wage-freeze, penny ante contracts. Some \$4,000 was tossed on the speakers' table that Sunday to help the fight. Now petition sheets are in the Rouge and thousands of workers are signing, demanding an election of officers by May 14.

At Dodge, 200 Trim Shop workers went to the Executive Board meeting and won agreement that a plantwide strike vote would be recommended against speedup; that no additional speedups would be tolerated; that the two fired men and the 24 who got a five-day penalty layoff for bucking speedup would be paid by the union.

In Flint, GM workers are beginning to realize that the company is the one that benefits from resolutions adopted to invite the Un-American Committee and State police "subversive" squad in to check "the reds."

The whole idea of anyone teaming up with the State cops and KKK lovers like Congressman Wood of Georgia, chairman of the Un-American Committee, is disgusting to the GM workers in Flint. Here is what they say:

• John McGill, former president of Buck Local: "The real enemies of organized labor such as the NAM and reactionary politicians couldn't have done a better job on our union. . . ."

• E. L. Holmes, well-known Foundry Negro leader and union committeeman: "We know that redbaiting like Negro-baiting destroys the unity of the union. They redbaited Bob Travis and Walter Reuther in 1937 when we were trying to organize our union. They tried to split and scare the workers then and failed. . . . We need jobs and good working conditions."

• George A. Cowell, chairman of the local's unemployment committee: "If calling someone a Red would stop unemployment and put all the laid-off guys back to work, then I want to do it. If it will build my union stronger, I will holler 'Red' every hour, on the hour. . . ."

• Union Committeemen Albert Christner and John Lukes: "When unity in labor was never more needed, we find a campaign of hysteria, witchhunts and McCarthyism being conducted by a group of cheap political hacks in our union."

"We will expose all these company stooges and finks who go around trying to red bait our members. . . . We suggest that when anyone starts slandering another union brother, then he start asking himself this question: what has this

brother that is being slandered done to help our unemployed brother, to stop the speedup, to support the fight for a real FEPC and to improve the working conditions in the plant."

And that's how the rank and file auto workers and their shop leaders are fighting speedup and red-baiting, the twin offensive of the employers that Walter Reuther helps with his warmongering and attacks on locals like No. 600. The auto workers tell you, "Speedup works you out of a job and over 200,000 are idle in the union now."

HAMTRAMCK, Mich.

DOWN THE STREET is the big Chrysler Dodge plant, where 32,000 used to work before the Korean war. Now 16,000 work there and the speedup keeps getting worse. In the Trim shop four weeks ago the company bore down on one job, lifted two men and wanted the same production. The guys said no, we have given in too many times, not this time or any other time from now on, half of the guys are out of work and you want us to work ourselves out of a job too.

The Trim shop workers gave Chrysler till 9:30 a.m. that Friday to get the two back to work. But they fired two more and 3,000 in Trim took a walk down the street to the union. Monday the two guys weren't back. No one felt like working and doing the company favors. They fired 24 people and again Trim walked out and went to the union hall and this time the place was jammed, everybody angry, ready to fight and wanting a plantwide strike vote so that everybody would get out and slow that line down. The executive board voted to okay that proposal to go to the plant membership.

No one now has time to listen to talk about the guys fingered by the stools of the Un-American Committee who were marched out of the plant during that time and the line kept going at the same speed—so what the hell good did it do any of us that those company finks walked the guys out and speedup got worse.

DE SOTO PLANT, Detroit.

IN THE MOTOR BUILDING where they were running 25 an hour, they had a character who kept running up the line. Running the line, means that he used to be a foreman and is bucking to get his job back. He ran the line up to 50 an hour.

We took action. For two days in a row we said, "Twenty-five is the standard." They surrounded this stooge with six plant guards and he still tried to get that 50. Then one day his face ran into something and we are all doing 25 an hour. He too.

Frederick Douglass -- Giant of American History

The Life and Writings of Frederick Douglass, Vol III, The Civil War, edited by Philip S. Foner. International Publishers, New York. 448 pp. \$4.00.

By ABNER W. BERRY

At the issuance of each succeeding volume of Philip Foner's projected four-volume collection of Frederick Douglass' works, one becomes more and more aware of the crimes committed by studiously ignorant "scholars" in the field of history and biography. For most of the "official" histories entirely omit Douglass as part of the writers' raw material, and the Negro statesman's comments and opinions are given the same treatment. The result of these omissions has been the conscious spread of racist opinions, distorted historiography and the trimming of social studies in schools to fit the need of a white ruling class to create a past in its own image.

In the Life and Writings of Frederick Douglass, we have the most eloquent refutation of the current cold war lie that a beneficent government "emancipated" the Negro slaves and "gave" them their citizenship rights. For long before the attack on Fort Sumpter in April, 1861, and before Lincoln was confronted with the task of leading a wartime coalition in armed battle against slavery, Douglass warned that the Union could not be preserved by "new concessions to the slaveholders" at the expense of "a new drain on the Negro's blood." While the President wavered and the government hoped to patch up what was considered a family quarrel, and sought to avoid a showdown with the growing arrogance of

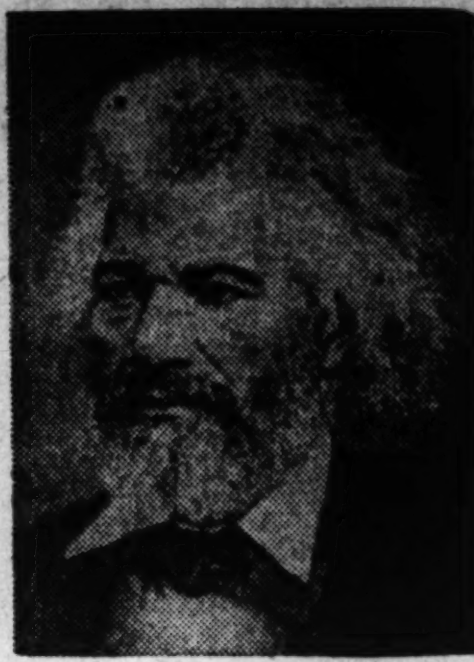
the southern merchants in human flesh, Douglass pointed to the main issue:

"It is slavery, the sum of all villainies, on the one hand, and all the silent but mighty forces of nature on the other. Here is and must ever remain the irrepressible conflict, until slavery is abolished, or human nature, with all its divine attributes, is made to reflect the image of hell instead of heaven."

Douglass was a political supporter of President Lincoln but he did not give the Chief Executive a blank check. He chided the Abolitionists for allowing their organizations to disintegrate and urged more anti-slavery meetings, Abolitionist papers and anti-slavery agents. The people, he contended, would have to support the President and the government in the war against the slaveholders by increasing the pressure for a clear-cut stand against slavery. Douglass urged this at a time when Lincoln and the Republicans accepted the limited objective of saving the Union, even if that meant freeing none of the slaves. Indeed, federal officers and troops were returning Negro slaves who escaped to the Union lines to their masters then in rebellion against the nation.

"We would tell him (Lincoln)," Douglass wrote in his magazine, The Douglass Monthly, in 1861, "that this is no time to fight with one hand, when both are needed; that this is no time to fight with your white hand, and allow your black hand to remain tied."

Douglass meant by "tell" to "thunder from every platform and pulpit in the land" the folly of fighting slaveholders without



FREDERICK DOUGLASS

freeing their slaves, the utter bankruptcy of fighting an anti-slavery war while pledging to keep slavery intact.

The importance and the force of Douglass' position in the Civil War derived from the fact that he saw above and beyond the immediate issues of the war itself. In 1863, after the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation, he admonished his anti-slavery friends that their work would not be completed "until black men of the South, and the black men of the North, shall have been admitted, fully and completely, into the body politic of America."

Even while urging Negroes to enlist, although they were discriminated in pay and treatment, Douglass fought for the full rights of the Negroes as men and as soldiers. He carried the fight to the White House where he won a promise from the President that "in the end they (Negro soldiers) shall have the

same pay as white soldiers." The utter sincerity of Douglass' attitude toward the Civil War is attested to by the fact that his two sons, Charles and Lewis, were recruited by him for the all-Negro 54th Massachusetts Regiment which distinguished itself in combat.

Every plan to "colonize" the freed Negroes—except one—was fought by Douglass with unmatched fervor. He berated a "colonization" plan in Central America advanced by Lincoln in 1862 and condemned the President's opinion that Negroes and whites "should be separated." Later, after the war had "educated" Lincoln, and the Emancipation Proclamation was signed, Douglass said following an interview, that he was "satisfied with the man and with the educating tendency of the conflict."

The one colonization plan which Douglass favored was the one which would turn over to the freedmen the Florida lands from which the slaveholders had retreated. Such a colonization plan would have attacked the roots of slavery and its vestige, the plantation system which breeds lynchings, frame-ups and racist terror to this day. Douglass warned in the midst of the Civil War during 1863 that "our country is not safe, and cannot be while a single vestige of Slavery remains in any corner of it." Freedmen, given land, he advised, should be provided with implements and arms as protection to be able to "organize society there on free labor principles, and thus introduce Northern civilization in the place of Southern barbarism."

The volume closes with a gloomy letter in which Douglass

shows alarm at Lincoln's statement in the fall of 1864 indicating that only those slaves who were inside Union lines would be free. "Republican committees," Douglass complained, "do not wish to expose themselves to the charge of being the 'N . . . ' party. The Negro is the deformed child, which is put out of the room when company comes. I hope to speak some after the election—though not much before."

The reader of this volume will find that Douglass bears a remarkable resemblance to Karl Marx in both style and analysis of events in American during the Civil War. Both men gave critical support to Lincoln, emphasized the role of the Negro people and pressed for the taking of revolutionary steps by the government. This fact assumes more importance when it is realized that after three quarters of a century, it was Philip Foner, a Marxist scholar, who assumed the prodigious task of assembling and editing Douglass' works. For it is the Marxist leadership of the working class, expressed most clearly in the Communist Party, that is the continuator of the activities of Douglass. What Douglass, the Negro titan, did in defending his people against the brutal and oppressive slave society, is being carried out today by the class for which Karl Marx spoke.

No American can understand the past and present of the United States as it relates to the Negro people, it is safe to say, unless he has read the works of Douglass. And for this privilege we should be ever thankful to the hard work and scholarship of Philip S. Foner.

'MY THEME IS POLITICS': BEETHOVEN

LUDWIG VAN BEETHOVEN died 125 years ago on March 26. On the afternoon of that day in 1827 flashes of lightning and peals of thunder in a Vienna thunderstorm aroused the dying man for a moment. He raised himself, then fell back dead. He was in his 57th year. Three years had passed since his last and greatest symphony, the tremendous Choral Ninth, had been performed.

Twenty thousand Viennese thronged the streets when Beethoven was buried. The schools were closed. Franz Schubert, soon to die in poverty, was among the torchbearers. This was an indication of how Beethoven had achieved links with the people, which his predecessors had not been able to do.

"My theme is politics," said Beethoven of his music. Born in 1770, he lived and worked through the dramatic period of the formation of the capitalist system. While he was a boy the great French Revolution cleared France of feudalism. Germany felt the thunder of the guns of revolutionary Paris. The dying feudal system was rocked by popular revolt. Napoleon's armies supported by the peasantry of Western Europe in the revolutionary wars, helped to sweep away the social refuse, only later to turn into agencies of national oppression and French capitalist conquest as feudalism was undermined.

More than any other Western musician until then, Beethoven was the articulate man of his time. He was the revolutionary weapon in the field of music, struggling all his life to liberate it from the straitjacket of the feudal courts and to free the musician from lackeydom to petty barons and princes.



Beethoven took Western music to the masses and took his music from the masses, in the form of the folk music which runs through his mighty symphonies. He revolutionized musical technique.

The theme of his life was struggle. He was the first musician to achieve professionalism in the sense that he not only earned payment for his labors as an independent craftsman, but fought to collect from his money-grabbing publishers and demanded cash payment for his creations. His struggle against the decadent remnants of feudalism, against philistinism, and for the elevation of the great revolutionary bourgeois concepts of the kingdom of reason, was waged uncompromisingly and bitterly. The tragedy of his deafness added a heavy burden to his titanic labors.

When his brother sought to pose as a petty landlord and printed a calling card bearing the title, "Landowner," Beethoven printed his own card and sent it in to his brother. On it

was printed, "Ludwig van Beethoven, Brainowner." When the revolutionary general Napoleon became an oppressor, Beethoven withdrew the dedication of his Eroica Symphony to his former idol, remarking, "He is only an ordinary man, after all."

Contemporary of Shelley, Wordsworth, Byron, of Goethe and Pushkin, Beethoven in the field of music was of the flower of human society in its struggle against feudalism. Like the best of the great early bourgeois artists he saw beyond the confines of capitalist property, and contained within his music are properties which will live for all time because they are part of the democratic cultural heritage.

Lenin once said to Clara Zetkin of Beethoven's music: "I don't know anything more beautiful than the 'Appassionata' (a Beethoven piano sonata). I could listen every day to this magnificent superhuman music. I always think with pride and naivety: what miracles people are able to accomplish."

When one of his young students wrote on the bottom of the manuscript of the piano version of Beethoven's opera, Fidelio, "Finished with God's help," Beethoven amended it with his famous motto which runs through all his life and work, "Man help thyself!" It summarizes the creative struggles of this giant.

Capitalists have kowtowed to Beethoven's genius and a great deal of snobbery has been built around him by official musicians. But, as was the case with Shelley and Pushkin, they never accepted fully or sought to understand him. His rebellious spirit was suspect of the rising bourgeoisie. They "explain" him in terms of personal sickness, moodiness, of his individual

Brilliant Soviet Color Film In Circus Arena Opens at Stanley

The American premiere of the brilliant Soviet color film 'In The Circus Arena' takes place this weekend at the Stanley Theatre. The film was produced in Moscow in 1951 and stars many of the leading circus performers from the USSR and the Chinese People's Republic. Both the Chinese and Russian sections were made during live performances at the Moscow circus in September, 1951. Following are scenes from the picture:



LION TAMER: Merited Irina Bugrimova, shown here doing a stunt with a lion, is one of the attractions featured at the Moscow State Circus as seen in the color film 'In The Circus Arena.'



CHINESE CIRCUS ARTISTS IN MOSCOW: Kuang Yu-ho and his troupe give a spectacular performance in the new color film 'In The Circus Arena,' cementing artistic and cultural ties between circus artists of New China and the USSR.

characteristics as a man; they point to his inevitable contradiction. They really fear him and his music. They cannot inherit him. He belongs to the people. That is why this month in the

Soviet Union, the People's Democracies and especially in the German Democratic Republic, hundreds of concerts are commemorating his memory, in city, town and village.—L. M.

Negro Women Speak Out For Justice

By JOHN HUDSON JONES

IT WAS DIFFICULT to make the notes. You were compelled to listen with every sense as you heard the inspiring talks of these Negro women from North Carolina, Virginia, Georgia, Connecticut, Illinois, Ohio, New York and Washington, D. C.

It was like hearing the beautiful but angry poetry of Beulah Richardson, or Margaret Walker, or Langston Hughes. . . . Here were oppressed women echoing in their own words the sense of their call to this conference—"We will not be trampled upon any longer!"

It was the Eastern Seaboard Conference of the Sojourners for Truth and Justice, attended by 132 Negro women delegates and friends.

An active and fighting program was outlined and passed upon—but more than this it was that new something that permeated this meeting. It was the clear realization of these women it seemed that they were bringing to the people's democratic camp an irresistible force that will infuse it with a newer and more militant determination to win peace and freedom.

Sometimes at a meeting the speeches become repetitive and dull, as the speakers drone or read on and on. But here were eloquent orators whose short talks were jammed with ideas and plans for spreading the Sojourners nationwide and launching a new attack for freedom of all the Negro people.

This new zeal was perhaps best dramatized by the report of Mrs. Sonora B. Lawson of Richmond, Va., who told of the plight of the children of Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram, Georgia mother of 14 jailed with her two teen-age sons because they killed a white farmer in self-defense.

"We've got to bring back the laughter to the Ingram children," Mrs. Lawson told the women "and that means freeing their mother. This they decided to campaign for including a Mother's Day delegation to Georgia.

News of this fighting attitude among Negro women across the country, was brought to the conference by Miss Halois Moorehead, executive secretary of American Women for Peace just returned from a tour.

Mrs. Louise Patterson, Sojourners executive secretary, noted "we Negro women will build a powerful organization that will give leadership and support to all our people in our

common struggle for freedom."

The example of Mrs. Charlotte A. Bass, Sojourners' president and also candidate for vice-president on the Progressive Party ticket this year, recalled the quotation in their call from Mrs. Josephine St. Pierre Ruffin at the 1895 founding convention of the National Conference of Colored Women in Boston.

"All over America there is to be found a large and growing class of earnest, intelligent, progressive colored women—women who—if not leading full, useful lives, are only waiting for the opportunity to do so, many of them still warped and cramped for lack of opportunity not only to do more but to be more. . . ."

That this was the beginning of an offensive was never better shown than in the report "Our Responsibility to Youth," by Mrs. Dorothy Faulkner. Here was expressed the special opposition of Negro youth to Universal Military Service; the special needs of young Negro mothers; and demands for the freedom of the rape framed Negro youth Walter Lee Irvin of Florida.

And while this meeting was boycotted by the Negro and white press, it was not the intention of the Sojourners to go unheard. On the proposal of a Westchester County delegate they collected money on the spot for publicity purposes and assigned one of their number to see to it that the conference news was carried.

The fearlessness of the Sojourners came out again and again as in the backing of Smith Act defendant Miss Claudia Jones, who received a war ovation. And again in the resolutions on labor, which pledged greater support to the National Negro Labor Council and especially for the Domestic Workers Union.

It was evident that the Negro women of the South are getting together more than ever in the common fight and the Sojourners began laying plans for more aid to their organizational efforts. From the modest reports of Mrs. Estelle Holloway of Rocky Mountain, N. C.; or Mrs. Helen Tate of Hartford, Conn.; or Mrs. Geraldine Washington, of Chicago, or Mrs. Mojaska Simpkins of North Carolina; it was easy to see that when their goal of 5,000 by July is reached the Negro people will have a force of whose militant fighting will do much to end the bomb and economic terror currently being waged against them.

WOMAN TODAY Smith Act Victim

By AL RICHMOND

MRS. LORETTA S. STACK, mother of two children and one of California's 15 Smith Act victims now on trial in a Los Angeles Federal Court, went to work in a New England textile mill at the age of 14. Her mother and father, Polish-born, were textile workers, and so were most of her seven brothers and sisters.

The family lived in Willimantic, Conn., in one of the squat frame houses owned by the company, with no gas, no electricity, and what plumbing there was in the cellar, which was a long way from the two bedrooms in the attic.

Then in 1927 the family moved to Pawtucket, R. I., and there in January, 1931, after two wage cuts, the militant National Textile Workers Union, an affiliate of the leftwing Trade Union Unity League, appeared on the scene, and Loretta was among the first to join at the Royal Weaving Mill. She quickly became a union leader, and before she was 18 had gone through her first strike with the bitterness and wisdom of the first defeat.

Although little more than 17 when she joined the union, she had been a factory worker for more than three years and before that had worked at odd jobs and had even tried domestic work, hoping to escape from a textile mill. But at the eligible age of 18 she went to work in the Royal, said to be the largest silk mill in the world, stretching three blocks one way and two blocks the other. For seven weeks she worked as a "learner"—without wages—in a large weave shed where hundreds of looms were jammed together in long rows, amid deafening noise.

UNION LEADER AT 18

So when the National Textile Union came to the mill, Loretta was ripe for it and she skipped night school to attend her first union meeting. She borrowed 25 cents to join, quit night school, and from then on devoted her time to organizing activities. Leaflets had to be distributed under conditions of virtual illegality, and the union girls went out at night, door to door.

It was a brave thing to do, to join the union, for if the bosses detected anything it was boom, out of the mill—and jobs were hard to get in 1931. In June the workers walked out, and stayed out till August, but the pressure of police terrorism from without and disunity from within, broke the ranks and the workers went back defeated. The most militant was blacklisted and among these was Mrs. Stack, who had served as strike committee chair-



MRS. LORETTA S. STARK

man.

By this time she was a member of the Young Communist League. Communists were sparkplugs in the union and the elementary lessons of union organization in those days were enough to convince her that Communists were right in saying there is a class struggle and that the workers needed the leadership of an organization based on scientific principles evolved from the experience amassed by the workers in the fight.

Blacklisted in Pawtucket, she went to Boston, found work washing dishes in a restaurant, and then in a garment shop. A great textile strike broke out in Lawrence, Mass., historic battleground between textile workers and mill owners, and Mrs. Stack was called there to assist as NTW organizer. She was one of the many strike leaders arrested, charged with inciting to riot and intimidating "four big cops" as she remembers it. Actually she was leading the singing on a mass picket line and for this crime she was sentenced to 18 months in jail. (The sentence was appealed and later reversed).

A WORKING-CLASS VETERAN

With these early beginnings on labor's firing line, Loretta Stack's trade union experience has been rich and varied. It was a trade union mission that brought her to California as a field representative of the United Electric, Radio and Machine Workers to Los Angeles in 1943.

She resigned her union post on being elected to the state committee at the 1945 state convention of the Communist Party and since then virtually all her time has been devoted to party organizational work.

A sturdy handsome woman with sharp features, Mrs. Stack throws into her Communist activity the integrity and wisdom that stem from her life's experience, and a fierce loyalty to the working class, which is no abstraction to her. It is a mother who bears children, as hers did, on Saturday and goes to work Monday; it is tots running to the factory gate with lunch pails, as she did; it is ten hours a day at the looms in the awesome clatter of the wave shed, as she knew it; it is also the defiant song on the picket line and the groping in the books for the truth that sets free. . . .

On July 26, 1951, there came the gestapo-like knock at the door . . . 8 a.m. is a busy time for the working mothers of two children. Oatmeal was cooking on the stove, Joey, 8, and Mary Margaret, 4, were getting dressed, and Mrs. Stack was still in her bathrobe; after the children off to school and nursery, she would go to work as a waitress in a coffee shop.

The doorbell rang. Mrs. Stack called downstairs, "Who is it?" Instead of an answer, there were fists pounding on the door and loud demands to be let in. She walked down the flight of stairs and looking out of the glass panel saw four or five men standing outside. They said they came to arrest her and flashed FBI credentials through the glass.

"Where is your warrant?" she asked.

She was told that they did not need a warrant, and would break in if she did not open the door. When she went back upstairs to the children, who had become frightened, the door lock slipped, and the FBI agents trooped upstairs after her.

She was told to get dressed and accompany them to their office. She refused, demanding time to provide for the children and call a lawyer.

"LOOK AT THEM!"

"I asked them what right did they have to terrorize my children, and told them I wasn't going. They said there was a woman downstairs, an FBI matron who would take care of the kids. I said I wouldn't trust my children to the FBI."

At this point, says Mrs. Stack, she turned to the children, and pointing to the FBI agents, said: "Look at them. Here are grown men, and they have nothing better to do than break into people's homes in the morning and try to scare them. Look at them and remember them and remember what they did."

She felt that this helped to give the children courage, as did her own attitude of defiance. After some 45 minutes of argument, the climax came when the FBI men finally agreed to let 9-year-old Joey go to the neighbor next door and arrange for child care. They would not allow Mrs. Stack to make the arrangements.

As she left, she told the children: "I'll be back. Don't worry. I'm being arrested, not for nothing wrong, but because I believe in peace."

During the four and a half months she spent in the Los Angeles county jail, held on exorbitant bail, the children were a primary concern, as they are today during the trial.

"No doubt," she says, "such an experience is shocking to children. But the fact that so many people rallied, so many showed concern for the children and participated in activities to free the fifteen, gave the kids some understanding of what it was about. And that helped."

When she returned home upon winning release on bail, the apartment was decorated with signs, "Welcome home, mommy," conceived by the children and executed in a childlike scrawl.

"Of course," she says, "they want to know if I was going back to jail."

Loretta Stack has a compelling desire to transmit the sum of her own experience and thought to other members in the progressive movement.

"I now feel more strongly what I have always felt, that mothers have a special reason to participate in the struggle for a better life and a better world. It isn't enough to have children; one must join in the movement that will guarantee real security for them, in terms of the present as well as the future."

"Everything I have done has always been with this in mind. One finds security for one's own children in the movement for security for all mothers, all children."

Ballad for Mother Bloor

By JOAN PAUL

Stilled the voice that from the rostrum
Of gigantic meeting hall
Rallied all of us to action
With resounding clarion call

You, who loved great songs of freedom,
Teaching them to us anew
"Rise like lions from their slumbers . . .
"Ye are Many, they are few"

Sleep today in Camden Churchyard
Close beside the Poet Gray
He who sang great songs of freedom,
You who fought for it each day.

Strong the tie of child and mother
Strongest tie of all, that's sure
So deep our love, we call you Mother,
Our beloved Mother Bloor.

Drew us tightly to your bosom
With a love for us so great
Only those who sought to wound us
Knew as well that you could hate.

Eagerly we'd sit and listen
To the magic of your words
Not in futile fascination
But as one for battle girds

"Clasp his hand, he is your brother
Whatever be his shade of skin,
Or the church he worships in,
If he toils, he is your brother,
Join with him and you will win"

"See the Soviet Union growing
First born of a world in birth"
As you spoke your eyes were glowing
As the sun light up the earth.

Legion, your courageous children
Nurtured on the things you taught
Drinking of your boundless spirit
Shown in myriad battles fought.

Sleep your well-earned sleep, dear Mother
Our beloved Mother Bloor,
You beside the great Walt Whitman,
Freedom is the Future sure.

The New York-Harlem Edition Worker

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Complete
week-end paper
with Magazine
section inside

Speedup in the Auto Plants

The auto workers know "speedup works you out of a job and 200,000 in the union are idle." In Detroit they see that speedup and redbaiting go hand-in-hand, and the fight back is taking shape.

True to Irish Traditions

Easter is the anniversary of James Connolly and his fellow heroes. What is said of him can be said of the Smith Act victims today: "They shall be remembered forever; they shall be speaking forever; the people shall hear them forever."

Jefferson and McCarran Act

His fight against the Alien and Sedition Act has its parallel in today's battle for freedom and liberty. And his warning that all face the same persecution which is at first meted out to the few is as true today as when he uttered it 154 years ago.

Textile Slump and the Union

Speedup and layoffs have brought crisis to mill towns. The coming convention will be the most crucial in the life of the union. The rank and file are looking for policy changes, not a personal struggle between union chieftans.

Also Columns and Features

on movies, books, sports and
vital current affairs.

IN THE MAGAZINE

Fires are banked as preparations are made to close the U.S. Steel mill in South Chicago. The 600,000 steel workers closed the mills Wednesday before President Truman's seizure and subsequent back to work order became effective.



Steel Workers Want Raise NOW as Gov't 'Seizes' the Plants

See Page 3

Bi-Partisan Grafters Breathe Easy at McGranery Appointment

By ROB F. HALL

WASHINGTON.

IMAGINE, if you can, a man standing kneedeep in garbage and declaring loudly, "The first order of business is to find out if a clean-up is needed and where." For that is the picture of James J. McGranery, the new Attorney General President Truman appointed to succeed Howard McGrath.

Even if McGranery were blind, he would know that a clean-up is needed, and he would know where. The corruption in this town is so rank that one's nose is a sure guide. In fact, the smell ought to be rather on the strong side at the Justice Department building which McGrath has just vacated. For McGrath refused to answer questions concerning his income and where and how he got it. He said he was "protecting" other Justice Department officials against an "invasion of their privacy." So much "privacy" on the part of public officials suggests that here is a place where a little airing would be in order. This McGranery must know from his three years as Assistant Attorney General from 1943 to 1946.

UNDER McGRANERY, however, there will be no probe of the Justice Department. In fact, if Harry Truman set out to locate a person whose main qualification was the determination to obstruct any investigation of the Justice Department, he has found his man.

For that matter the Republicans also have their man in McGranery. It should not be forgotten that the McCarrans, Nixons and Mundts were as fearful as the Democrats of anything that approached a real graft probe. That's why they set out to silence and crucify Newbold Morris for his shortlived and hesitant steps.

That is not to say that the Republicans may not oppose McGranery's appointment. After all, that is part of their game of attempting to make it look like only the Democrats are responsible for war economy graft when actually both parties are in it up to their armpits.

RICHARDSON DILWORTH, Philadelphia District Attorney, and a Democrat, on hearing of Truman's choice, issued a statement as follows: "The appointment of McGranery . . . is so bad as to be almost unbelievable. For the regime of McGranery will be marked by incompetence, bias, favoritism and ward politics at its worst."

That description checks with what is known here. McGranery as assistant attorney general served his three years in that job with and under Tom Clark, now a Supreme Court Justice. McGranery is Tom Clark's man.

AN INVESTIGATION of the Justice Department would inevitably lead to the regime of Clark, who was Truman's first attorney

general. It would reveal for one thing, the deal which brought the cheap little fixer, T. Lamar Caudle, into the job as assistant attorney general, a deal in which Tom Clark and former Gov. Max Gardner of North Carolina were involved.

It would reveal the failure to prosecute scores of black market operators, OPA violators, and countless instances of looting under war contracts and war surplus deals. Presiding over that mess was Clark and immediately under him, one James P. McGranery. Clearly, there will be no probe of the Justice Department.

McGranery used to be impatient with those who suggested prosecuting black market operators. He never liked "crusaders," he used to say, who proposed bringing "respectable business men" to trial. And this is the man who, in his own words, is going to "restore the confidence of the people in the integrity of the administration of justice."

BUT McGRANERY is an old fox who is wise to the way of politics. He knows that in the November elections, corruption will be a live issue and will tell heavily against the Democrats unless something is done to distract the voter's attention. Considering the character of the man, I suggest that his "solution" to that problem will be to intensify the Justice Department's campaign of Smith Act prosecutions.



JAMES McGRANERY

The use of Smith Act indictments as a weapon in an election campaign is not a new thing. This was one of the motivations of the Justice Department in 1948 when on the very eve of the campaign the eleven Communist leaders were indicted. What Tom Clark and Howard McGrath have done, McGranery will be only too happy to emulate.

The great power which resides in the office of attorney general is one of the main reasons why those appointed to this post should be men of stature and principle. But applying the lessons he learned at the knee of the Pendergasts, Truman has invariably given this job to a political hack. And as hacks go, Jim McGranery adds up to a typical Truman appointee.

Rap New Tax Levies at Budget Hearings

—See Back Page

Dr. DuBois to Speak at Warsaw Ghetto Affair

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, eminent Negro scholar and citizen, will be among the outstanding speakers and artists who will participate in the Tribute to the Warsaw Ghetto Fighters presented by Jewish Life, progressive monthly, at the Hotel Diplomat on Wednesday evening, April 16.

Well-known artists will be heard

at the affair. Lucy Brown will play several piano pieces, Morris Carnovsky will read the script honoring the Warsaw Ghetto Fighters, Negro actress Inge Hardison will give a reading on a Jewish Struggle theme, the Edith Segal Mithshul Dance Group will dance and the Jewish Young Folks Singers will render choral works.

The meeting will also be addressed by Albert E. Kahn, Morris U. Schappes and Louis Harap, managing editor of the magazine.

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on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

IT SAYS HERE . . .

NATIONAL	AMERICAN
Brooklyn	Cleveland
Philadelphia	New York
New York	Chicago
Boston	St. Louis
St. Louis	Boston
Pittsburgh	Detroit
Cincinnati	Washington
Chicago	Philadelphia

SOME OF YOU are new readers, so you won't remember that I picked Brooklyn and Cleveland last year this time. But they weren't really such bad picks, now were they? The Dodgers finished in a flat tie for first and lost the pennant playoff by a miracle homer. And if ump Dascoli hadn't tossed Roy Campanella out of a game at Boston Friday of the last weekend, there likely would have been no playoff to begin with. The Indians didn't come that close in the American League, but the opinion here is that if Luke Easter's knee hadn't gone bad they might've done it. The statistics on the games in which he played and didn't play show they went at a flag winning pace with him in there and lost the pennant with him out. He says he is all fixed up now.

So it's a repeat pick for Brooklyn and Cleveland to tangle for the first time since 1920—(when the Indians won it aided by two World Series firsts—a grand slam homer and a triple play unassisted. See, even then everything happened to Brooklyn).

We'll take the National League first. Truth is I was going to pick the Dodgers over the Giants even before Monte Irvin broke his ankle. Can the Dodgers, with virtually an all star lineup intact, get hit by the lightning twice in a row? If you say how about the pitching without Newcombe, well, his loss will hurt, but the presence

of Clem Labine from the start, and the upcoming of what looks like the league's top rookie hurling crop, Van Cuyk, Wade, Black and Rutherford to help Roe, King, Erskine, Branca, will do the trick.

THE GIANTS' big pitching is the same as last year, and may be helped by Roger Bowman. But the punch is gone with Irvin's big bat out of there, and with Willie Mays going too . . . well, nobody could claim they would hit with the Dodgers even at full strength. Now I have to move the Phils up into second place and sadly tab last year's Miracle Team third. Eddie Sawyer helped the Phils by getting Connie Ryan, a smart second baseman, and Howie Fox, a good righthander, for Sisler and Seminick. The return of Curt Simmons to the mound and Konstanty's 1950 relief form could make this the top pitching entry in the league—but the punch is so far inferior to the Dodgers that I see open water below Brooklyn and a closely grouped trio of Philly, New York, Boston and St. Louis rounding out the first five spots.

Eddie Stanky's Cards have too many old and slow spots—Slaughter, Johnson, Stanky himself, no topnotch catcher—to rate as flag threats, though they could kick up a lot of early fuss before running out of gas. Most scribes will pick them over the rebuilding and uncertain Braves, but I think Boston's better pitching will win the money spot.

The next three clubs don't rate. The temptation is to pick a triple tie for last. The hunch here is Ralph Kiner with his biggest year leading the Pirates to a surprise 6th with Cincinnati and Chicago rounding out the hopeless (and still billywhite) trio.

CLEVELAND figures much improved with a sound Easter and a matured keystone combine of Boone and Avila. There's no reason why the pitching shouldn't be as good as last year's. The Yanks do not look improved. They must miss a Joe DiMaggio and there is more juggling than usual in the infield to make up for Coleman's departure. This is still a very formidable club. Lots of guessers have been burned looking for them to fold, and they have won it all three times running. They still have that awesome pitching trio, the league's top

shortstop, top catcher, lots of good enough outfield material, and likely looking rookies at third and on the mound. But I think Cleveland is definitely the sound club this year and Easter is a hitter the league has not yet really seen. He can tear things apart.

I like Paul Richards' scrappy Chisox to move up a notch to third. They need another real big hitter to go with Eddie Robinson, and rightfield would be the place for him. But everywhere else they are sparking. Minoza should become an unmistakable all-star from the start and Busby, an exceptional centerfielder. Rodriguez helps the infield. This club can't be counted out of it by any means. Watch pitcher Aloma after his first winter's rest. He's a potential surprise package.

These are the only three teams I see with a chance. For the rest—the revised St. Louis Browns to rocket up to fourth ahead of the Williams-less Bosox, fading Tigers. Washington to "upset" the aging A's for seventh.

Take it away, folks. The odds on them finishing that way must be stupendous but there's no harm in guessing. Any way they finish, let's help see that the World Series is played in a world at peace!

(When the season starts the Scoreboard will start feeding you chatter interviews with the various clubs).

NAACP Tells Auto Big 3: Stop Jimcrow

DETROIT.—The Detroit branch of the NAACP has called on Ford, GM and Chrysler to stop job discrimination against Negroes and other minority groups. In letters to the auto Big Three, the NAACP charged a "persistent failure of the large automotive industries in our area to integrate Negroes into all segments of their vast field of employment opportunities."

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Peace Message Comes to Life at May Day Workshop

AS THE TRADITIONAL celebration day of the American worker approaches, the May Day Workshop has moved into high gear. The artists, carpenters and writers, who make up the working crew of the shop, carry the important responsibility of depicting the major political issues of the nation in graphic fashion. For it is here, in this great loft studio, that the floats, banners and placards of May Day move in an ever quickening tempo from sketch pad to drawing board and finally to the great placards and floats that make New York's May Day parade

a thing of color and beauty.

Here is a woman completing the painting of an American mother and child reaching out for the dove of peace: "Mothers, Unite for Peace" is her message. Across the way, two young men on hands and knees are tacking great sheets of cloth to a wooden frame. On the cloth is the painting of three fat bankers sitting in the gun-bridge of a war tank. Projecting from the tank is a long girder from the end of which hangs a basket of food. An American family can be seen reaching for the food basket. With the aid of mechanical

device, the painted figures of the bankers actually raise and dip the food before the pleading hands of the workers.

EMPHASIS this year has been placed on placards which will carry the major issues of the parade to the onlookers. On one such placard the Status of Lierty is depicted defending the Bill of Rights against a barrage of missiles labeled, "Smith Act," "Taft-Hartley," "McCarran Act" and "Feinberg Law."

Another placard demonstrates the growing struggle against the high cost of living, as we see a

group of American women pulling down a food parcel from the towering hands of Wall Street profiteers. "Bring Down Prices" the sign beneath reads.

Six such placards are being mass-produced in the workshop: The government policy of genocide against the Negro people, wage freezes, and demands for a Five-Power peace pact will receive special emphasis. An inventive and scenic car-float has been devised to exhibit the struggle for world peace. Central figure of this float will be a reproduction of a Five-Power Treaty for World Peace.

Framing the peace pact will be the flags of the five major nations. And standing alongside the pact, signing the treaty with huge quills, will be five actors dressed and made up to impersonate President Truman, Premier Stalin, President Mao Tze-tung, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Pinay of France.

IN THE REAR of the workshop, and occupying an entire wall, is the beginning sketch of a float that will be titled: "The Smith Act Would Imprison Them Too!" This is a striking message and impressive bit of irony. For there, beneath this warning, is the painting of a barbed wire enclosure behind which stand the figures of seven great Americans: Jefferson, LaFayette, Tom Paine, Stephen Douglass, Sojourner Truth, Abraham Lincoln and August Bondi. The last figure, though least known since his name has been written out of most texts by the reactionary historians of our land, was the heroic American Jew who stood with John Brown in the valiant battle at Ossawatimie.

Workers at the May Day studio underscored the importance of ordering all floats, banners and placards immediately. And from the tremendous amount of work that is currently being turned out, one can see the reason for this request. For the May Day studio works on a strict policy of first come, first served. Organizations planning such materials for the parade should contact the May Day Committee, 799 Broadway, at once.

Rap New Tax Levies at Budget Hearings

By MICHAEL SINGER

TWO DAYS of Board of Estimate budget hearings this week have already forced Mayor Impellitteri to beat a hurried retreat to Florida for a two-week "rest" and sent other city officials scurrying for cover. The Impellitteri Administration received a severe battering from public storms that swept the hearings on Tuesday and Wednesday when the civil service and educational programs were ripped to shreds by hundreds of aroused municipal employee spokesmen and school representatives.

However, the biggest blow is still to come. Board of Estimate members vainly sought to "batten down the hatches" and some actually were considering taking the mayor's "rest" cure for a few days in the face of Monday's certain outpouring by consumers, strap-bangers, and unionists.

AN INDICATION of this was the response to leaflets issued by the Brooklyn Tenant Consumer and Welfare Councils throughout the week. Headed: "We're Winning the Fight!" the leaflet called for thousands of consumers to attend the final budget hearing on April 14 to "Beat the 'Nuisance' Taxes." Similar warm reactions were given to appeals from American Labor Party clubs throughout the city. Tenant and ALP leaders will be among those in City Hall Monday to demand revocation of Impellitteri's \$34 million soak-the-people taxes and guarantees that the fare will not be raised.

The usual schedule of budget speakers was deliberately shuffled this year so that "general" items

like taxes and fare would come up last when the mayor was absent. Last Tuesday and Wednesday civil service and teacher representatives smashed at the "starvation" wage program, layoffs, school deterioration, and jimmie recreational policies. The unending torrent of criticism and relentless opposition—the first session ended at 1:30 a.m. Wednesday—will reach its peak when the budget

as a whole, including its Impellitteri-Dewey tax-fare deal, comes for public scrutiny.

THUS FAR the volume of mail and telegrams in City Hall opposing the taxes is reported to be more than 12,000. Most of the protests are aimed at continuation of the 3 percent sales tax, the \$60 annual overnight parking charge, and the penny-a-pack levy on cig-

arettes. Thousands of wires and phone calls have been received by the mayor's office, Board of Estimate members and City Councilmen warning them against accepting Impellitteri's clear-cut hint of a five to 15-cent transit boost.

The barrage has had an effect. Seven councilmen have signed a resolution to be introduced at the next regular meeting on April 22 urging a "study" for new methods of revenue and opposing the \$34 million "nuisance" tax program.

COUNCIL PRESIDENT Rudolf Halley had said he will oppose all consumer imposts and Manhattan Boro President Robert Wagner, Jr., is also reported to be hedging. Halley's "economy" program, almost a replica of the Citizens Budget Commission axe-the-personnel report, has been bitterly criticized by municipal workers. There is no question, however, that the heavy pressure on him from the mass of independent voters who swept him into office, is forcing the Council President to take a firm stand against the sales tax, parking and cigarette levies, and the imminent fare boost.

The same kind of rank and file movement can also prompt Halley to revise his "economy" recommendations which are nothing less than a "Liberal" alter ego approach to the Wall Street program in City Hall.

The budget hearings prove that the public is alert, on the move and vigilantly eyeing every move by politicians in the Administration.

Mass Delegation to Albany to Ask Justice in Blacknall Case

THE COMMITTEE to Secure Justice in the Blacknall Case has issued a statewide call for all organizations to join in a mass delegation to Gov. Dewey in the State Capitol in Albany to assure a speedy trial and full punishment of the killer, ex-cop Stanley LaBensky and to demand the appointment of a Negro special prosecutor in this case.

The committee, headed by the Rev. Frank Glenn White and Miss Jean Taylor, was formed at an emergency conference at which

representatives of CIO, AFL and independent unions, churches and other civic organizations were present.

In addition to the delegation to Albany, set for April 23, the committee urges attendance from all organizations in New York City to the Westchester County memorial service for the Blacknalls being held under the auspices of the NAACP at the Westchester County Center, Tarrytown Road, White Plains, on Monday evening, April 14, at 8 o'clock.

Trains will leave Grand Central Station on April 23 at 8:10 a.m. for the delegation to Albany and will arrive in Albany at 11:05 a.m. Delegates are asked to assemble in front of the State House, Albany at 11:30 a.m. Round trip fare is \$10.

Organizations and individuals are asked to contact the committee at 23 W. 26th St., O'Regan 9-1784, to indicate the number attending from your organization and for further details.

Open Drive for Jobs For Negroes in Theatres

PHILADELPHIA.—A campaign to secure jobs for Negro workers in local motion picture theatres, including operators, cashiers, ushers, and ticket collectors, has been undertaken by the Young Independent Political Action Committee, headed by Linwood Blount.

The group plans to concentrate on a number of theatres in Negro neighborhoods where the percentage of Negro patronage ranges from 75 to 99 percent, but which are practically all lily-white in employment practices.

AMONG such theatres which do not employ Negro operators, the committee was informed are the Unique at 35th and Haverford; the Tioga at 17th and Venango; Strand of Chester, Pa.; Leader at 41st and Lancaster; Liberty at 15th and Columbia; Cross Keys at 59th and Market; Casino at 40th and Lancaster; Bluebird at Susquehanna and Broad; Mayfair at 59th and Market.

Negro operators are unionized under the AFL in jimmie Local 307-A.

Of New England's 140,000 textile workers, 62,000 are unemployed, according to a Wall Street Journal survey.

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and Worker's Bookshop

NEW JERSEY EDITION

The Worker

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COLLIS ENGLISH

Take Legal Steps For Medical Aid To Collis English

TRENTON, N. J.

AS A NEW ROUND of investigations probe into conditions at N. J. State Prison, their most celebrated prisoner, Collis English, remains in danger of his life.

Last week English was stricken with his fourth heart attack since the Trenton verdict that freed four frame-up victims but jailed him and Ralph Cooper for life.

An appeal for their freedom will be heard this spring by the N. J. Supreme Court.

While English's condition has improved, he is still hospitalized, and the threat of further attacks hangs over his so long as he does not receive regular cardiac treatment between attacks.

While his mother, elderly Mrs. English, and his sister, Mrs. Bessie Mitchell, who led the worldwide fight for freeing the Trenton Six, are pressing for admittance of Dr. Kinczel to attend the young prisoner, support came from the Princeton Committee to Free the Trenton Two. The group is planning legal action for a court order granting Dr. Kinczel entry to treat English.

Meanwhile, the Trenton Civil Rights Congress has distributed leaflets urging Gov. Driscoll to admit English to bail on appeal. The handbill is headed "Keep Collis English Alive!"

Women to Poll All Candidates On Peace Issue

A PATERSON MOTHER of two sons, one in the service and another about to be drafted, wrote a letter to the editor of the "Paterson Call" appealing to other women to act for peace. The women acted. Twenty women—housewives, office and shop workers—got together and formed the Paterson Women's Council for Peace.

They elected Mrs. Viola Wasenar, 171 North Fourth St., chairman of the group. Mrs. Wasenar was the mother whose letter inspired the formation of the group. The women are determined to exert every effort for peace.

The Council plans to poll all candidates on how they think peace can be achieved. They will

(Continued on Page 8)

Jamaica Crash Spurs Airport Fight in Jersey

ELIZABETH, N.J.

THE PLANE CRASH which killed five, injured 11 and wrecked homes and property in Queens last week renewed the fears of Elizabeth residents and rekindled their determination to stop further death from the sky over the Newark airport.

John C. Boyle, president of the Elizabeth City Council, pointed out that the Jamaica disaster "might well have occurred in Elizabeth, since the U.S. Airlines operated out of Newark airport until the closing of the airport resulted in transferring activities to Idlewild."

"I think the new accident will arouse the people more than ever," Boyle added, "and perhaps convince some of the well-meaning airline officials that Newark Airport should remain closed to commercial flying of all kinds."

ELIZABETH CITIZENS were aroused. But they were totally distrustful of all "well-meaning" officials, most especially of airline executives like Eddie Rickenbacker, who last week were moving rapidly to reopen Newark airport. After driving a wedge by "persuading" Elizabeth officials to agree to reopening of the field for alleged military use the airlines obviously inspired a campaign of editorials in every metropolitan paper plugging for complete reopening.

The latest crash in Queens was tragic proof of what all the hearings and investigations cannot obscure—that the only way to safeguard the lives and homes of the people in Elizabeth and other nearby towns is to move the airport to a less populated area.

A NEW EFFORT to divert the people's anger came in three bills passed by the Legislature for new commissions and boards. But Elizabeth Assemblywoman, Florence Dwyer, admitted that "the bills will never satisfy the people of Elizabeth."

Mayor James T. Kirk stated that, "I am more than ever opposed to the reopening of Newark Airport," but he wilted to the pressure to approve the ostensibly "limited" military use.

The Union County Real Estate Board head reaffirmed the view that "airports belong farther out in the country—there must be an end to this sort of thing."

The most complete formulation of the people's demands remained the widely-discussed program presented by the Communist Party. It provides:

- Keep Newark airport closed.
- Relocate it away from populated centers, using money now going to build air war bases abroad.
- Full safety provisions paid out of company profits.
- Full indemnity to the innocent victims.

Douglas Backer

Rumor has it that Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas is the choice of Essex County Democratic Chairman William Egan for the White House post, according to the story of a veteran political reporter in a Newark paper this week.



Fires are banked as preparations are made to close the U.S. Steel mill in South Chicago. The 600,000 steel workers closed the mills Wednesday before President Truman's seizure and subsequent back to work order became effective.

Court Limits Picketing at Westinghouse Trenton Plant

TRENTON, N. J.

STRIKERS AT WESTINGHOUSE here, the largest lamp bulb plant in the country, must keep 10 feet apart on the picket line, under a federal injunction handed down Monday. The strike of Local 443, United Electrical Workers, followed a three-week lock-

out staged by the company, when the union announced it would defend the jobs of workers fired because they couldn't meet a production speedup.

Westinghouse officials were granted the injunction just after they turned down a suggestion to arbitrate the dispute, that came from prominent local leaders and clergymen.

As the court hearing opened be-

fore Judge Howard Ewart, both Westinghouse and UE received a telegram from eight community leaders expressing their concern "especially in view of the increasing unemployment situation in this area."

Their wire suggested that the strike be called off, picket lines withdrawn and all employees return to work; that all outstanding

issues be immediately submitted to arbitrators from N. J. State Board of Mediation or the American Arbitration Association, and that their decision be binding.

UE local president Betty Hencken wired the union's acceptance. In court, Westinghouse attorneys turned it down.

The wire was signed by Rev. B. J. Anderson, pastor of Wither- spoon Presbyterian Church, Rev. J. Donald Butler, Prof. of Philosophy of Education, Rev. Paul L. Lehmann Prof. of Applied Christianity, both of Princeton Theological Seminary, Mr. Paul Tillett and Mr. Arnold Rogew, all of Princeton, and Rev. W. T. Hanzsche, pastor of Prospect St. Presbyterian Church, Rabbi Issachar Levin of the People of Truth Synagogue, and Canon Robert D. Smith president of the N. J. Welfare Council.

To the strikers—many of them Negroes, most of them women—the company's action means just one thing—they're trying to break the union to enforce the speedup.

"Six months ago the company put in 18 machines and I was supposed to run them all. It was impossible . . . so the union stopped it. They made them split it in half so that one person doesn't have to run more than seven," Jennie Gaszler, a flare department operator, told her union paper.

Another shop worker, Anna Bell Hayes, said "We're all together in this fight. If we would go back on the company's terms, they could fire us and speed up our machines any time they want. I'm on the picketline every day and I'm keeping on until it's won."

For UE, the Trenton strike has national importance. "We have not faced such a serious situation in Westinghouse since 1946," UE director of organization James Matles told the Westinghouse Conference Board when it met in Trenton.

Support is flowing in from UE shops throughout N. J. and the country, and from rank and file members of the CIO International Union of Electrical Workers in the Westinghouse plant at Bloomfield, N. J.

Kill Move to Block Jersey Public Housing

TRENTON, N. J.—As the politicians finished off another State House session and hurried on to their campaigns for the November elections, the people of New Jersey chalked up one real victory. They beat the Hillery bill.

This pet project of the real estate lobby would have killed off public housing under the guise of "democracy through referendums." But the people saw through the trick, and through their organizations—unions, veterans' posts, civic clubs—forced the landlord's lobby to backtrack.

The Hillery bill by now a "dirty word" through the state, was withdrawn for another version. This was promptly labelled by the CIO as the "super-Hillery Bill." Both died in committee just before adjournment.

But labor's fight for low-cost public housing must continue, one labor leader pointed out. "Labor must erect new defenses against the real estate lobby's long-range program to defeat slum clearance," said Sal Maso of Paterson, president of the N. J. Building Trades Council, AFL.

The Hillery bill, he told construction workers' delegates at the council's 48th convention, "is only the beginning of a nationwide campaign to tear down one of the most decent and important programs in the nation's history."

He labelled the attacks on public housing "the beginning of an anti-labor and anti-worker philosophy which has been so evident in the Jersey Legislature early this

year." Maso's warning took on meaning, as all organized labor protested the weak unemployment compensation bill passed earlier in the session. This bill, which ostensibly raises benefits from \$26 to \$30 a week, is so flimsy that state AFL leaders called for its defeat. With longer waiting periods and juggled dependency allotments, they said, workers will actually get less than in the present setup.

Passage of any increase this major election year is due, observers say, to increased pressure from CIO, AFL and the independent United Electrical Workers, and to the near-depression crisis in north Jersey textile mills, with half the workers unemployed in Passaic and Paterson.

Another bill concerning labor was among those passed in the last-minute rush, when in one gavel-pounding day, 70 bills were passed in the Senate and 92 in the Assembly.

This was the bill requiring equal pay for women, backed by the major unions, the N. J. Business and Professional Women's Clubs, and Assemblywoman Dwyer (R-Union City). After a four-year fight it passed 52-0 in the Assembly, and this week the Senate passed it, but not before amendments were added excluding hotel and hospital workers. As if this wasn't enough, a final loophole was added, permitting "differential in pay between employees based on a reasonable factor or factors other than sex."

Moscow Trade Parley Brings Jobs for Europe's Industries

THE BIG INTERNATIONAL news this week provided a welcome change for millions of people. The center of the stage was not occupied by bellicose threats to spread existing wars into large-scale world war. Instead all eyes were turned to Moscow where 475 delegates from 45 countries gathered in business-like conference.

Business-like was the word, for under discussion was how to revive world trade, especially trade between the capitalist and socialist worlds, trade which had been artificially embargoed under orders from the U.S. State Department.

Despite State Department efforts to prevent the conference businessmen and economists gathered from all over, including the U.S. The State Department's embargo and the crushing economic burden of war preparations had begun to play havoc with European industry and it was also felt in many industries where millions were out of work or working short time—industries like auto, textile and clothing.

★ **THAT** the Socialist countries were ready and able to buy from the capitalist countries was shown in first immediate results. The British delegation, headed by Lord Boyd-Orr, British Conservative and former head of the United Nations Food and Health Organization, negotiated a deal for sales to the Soviet Union and China of millions of dollars worth of clothing, textiles and other goods, with promises of more orders to come.

The orders presented immediate hope for a revival of the British textile industry which had been in a slump for months. The USSR, China and other countries were also ready to place similar orders in the U. S., with prospects for re-employment of textile and clothing workers.

★ **THE ORDERS** were only a beginning but already presented confirmation of the offer made by Mikhail Nesterov, president of the Soviet Chamber of Commerce. Nesterov, on the second day of the conference announced that the Soviet Union was ready to offer \$7.5 to \$10 billion worth of trade

with the capitalist countries for ships, machinery, tools, textiles and other goods. Of this, Nesterov offered to place orders for more than \$1 billion in the U. S.

U. S. newspapers, such as the New York Times, were taken aback by the initial successes of the conference. They feared that a revival of trade would undermine the whole idea of the cold war, that it would confirm repeated statement by Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin that there was no reason why capitalist and socialist countries could not live together peacefully. The initial trade deals dented their claims that the trade offers were only "propaganda."

★ **AMERICAN** businessmen, hard-pressed by shrinking markets, were already beginning to question the wisdom of the state Department's efforts to prevent attendance at the conference. A few businessmen,

such as Lawrence Vickrey of San Francisco, did attend anyway, as did several trade unionists.

Here, at home, Lawrence Ottinger, president of the U. S. Plywood Corp., rapped the State Department's attitude, declaring that "sooner or later we must establish friendly relations with Russia or go to war. If every overture on her part is assumed to be in bad faith, however possible that may be, better relations are impossible."

★ **A PROF. OF ECONOMICS** at Rutgers University said that "it is distressing to read that a number of eminent European economists have had sense enough to accept the invitation to attend... while United States economists decided to stay away." He added that this is a "disturbing failure to perform their duties as scholars."

The State Department was finding it more and more difficult to

EXCLUSIVE IN MONDAY'S DAILY WORKER Concentration Camps

The first eye-witness report and photos of the construction of the Administration's new concentration camps. Daily Worker reporter Will Parry and photographer Mel Kirkwood show what Federal Prison Camp 38 at Tulelake, Calif., looks like.

They take pictures of this camp, one of those intended for peace advocates under provisions of the McCarran Act. They speak to residents of the area, who have no use for this kind of "construction."

"Here in this fertile, agriculturally wealthy valley," wrote Parry, "the pattern for fascism is being stamped out."

This report provides an eloquent appeal to all Americans as to why they should fight for the repeal of the McCarran, Smith and all other repressive acts. It is a graphic argument as to why Americans must unite to return our government to a course of peace and expanding democracy.

Make sure to get your copy of Monday's Daily Worker. Get extra copies for your friends, shopmates and neighbors.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that as of March 1951 about 36 million persons 20 years old and over were outside the labor force. Of these, 13 million had substantial paid-work experience.

Standard Oil of New Jersey was the nation's biggest money-maker in 1951, ousting General Motors Corp. from first place.

MONTIVIDEO PEACE PARLEY DEALT WAR CAMP BIG BLOW

Delegates to Give Details at Report Back Meeting Next Thursday

By JOHN PITTMAN

"**THE BIGGEST NEWS** about the Inter-Continental Peace Conference," said Mrs. Mary Russak, a small earnest woman who has earned the title of "Veteran Fighter for Peace," is that the conference was held, and held as scheduled on March 12 to 16."

That is big news, Mrs. Russak explained because the metropolitan commercial press of our country has suppressed the fact that nearly 300 delegates from 10 countries of the Western Hemisphere met under illegal conditions in Montevideo, Uruguay, on the scheduled date, and carried through the business of the peace conference. Indeed, so thick is the curtain of silence which the Washington government and the monopoly-coordinated newspapers have drawn around the peace conference that not even New Yorkers, who have nine commercial dailies from which to choose, will get a first-hand picture of the spectacular and impressive peace conference until Mrs. Russak and her three fellow-delegates from the United States tell them at a "Report Back Meeting" at the Yugoslav Home next Thursday, April 17.

★ **MRS. RUSSAK**, who represented the Labor Conference for Peace, would like to carry this report to other cities in our country

because, as all the delegates agreed, the Montevideo conference was one of the most inspirational events that have occurred in the Western Hemisphere.

"It was a conference of struggle," said young Angel Torres, a seaman delegate who represented the Rank and File Maritime Workers of New York. "All the time it was going on, a fight had to be carried on to keep it going."

Torres told how the Uruguayan government had also knuckled under to Washington pressure at the last moment, and as the Chilean and Brazilian governments had done earlier, abruptly banned the conference. Yet, the Uruguayan people and the other peoples of Latin America were determined that the conference would be held.

Accordingly, said Torres, the conference committee arranged to obey the letter of the old law which Montevideo police had dug up against any public meeting which would denounce a friendly nation, but simultaneously they held the conference under virtual underground conditions. One plenary session was held in a private home with all the delegates prepared to begin dancing in case the police arrived. Another plenary session was held as a picnic on a big ranch. Special sessions for women, youth, labor and cultural

workers were held in private homes.

★ **MISS LORRAINE HANSBERRY**, who represented Freedom Associates and delivered a personal message from Paul Robeson to the conference, told of the great mass meeting on March 15 in the Plaza of Italy at the intersection of Agraciada and Colonia Sts. "The Plaza was packed with thousands of people," said Miss Hansberry, "right under the windows of the United States Embassy, and the police were everywhere."

"I told them I had a greeting from a great citizen of the United States, a great champion of the peace," she said. "They didn't wait for me to call his name. They knew. They interrupted with great shouts of 'Viva Robeson.'"

Miss Hansberry was greatly impressed by the people's courage under conditions of fascism and semi-fascism.

"The Latin Americans have collected 8,000,000 signatures to petitions for a Five Power Pact of Peace under conditions which have meant death and imprisonment for thousands who merely dared to speak out for peace," she said. "They have so imposed their will on their corrupt puppet governments that only Colombia, Bo-

livia and Puerto Rico have been able to send troops to Korea."

★ **THE THREE DELEGATES**, and presumably also the fourth, Mrs. Estelle Schwartz who represented the Illinois Youth Peace Council was not present at the interview, were agreed on one formula which partly explained the achievements of the Latin American peace movements.

"The demand for peace," explained Mrs. Russak, "is never raised in isolation, never raised without being merged with an immediate demand for such things as lower prices, shorter hours. And no immediate demand is ever raised without associating it with the demand for peace."

The conference issued a call to all the peoples of the hemisphere for speeding the signature drive for a Five Power Pact of Peace. Its main resolution projected a full program for the restoration and preservation of peace in the world.

(More details of the Conference will appear in The Worker Magazine of April 27. Watch for it.)

Membership of the United Auto Workers (CIO) in 1951 averaged 1,184,507, the union reported. Its total assets amounted to \$8,883,535, including nearly \$6 million in liquid assets.

AFRICANS RALLY FOR FREEDOM TO ROBESON'S SONGS

PAUL ROBESON'S BASS voice roared for freedom in Johannesburg and Harlem this week as 11,000,000 non-white South Africans begin their epic struggle to be citizens of their native land.

Thousands of Africans marched to the voice of Robeson pouring from loudspeakers in the Fordsburg Square in Johannesburg where speakers, led by Dr. J. S. Moroka, president of the African National Congress urged them to refuse to obey the Apartheid (total juncrow) laws of the fascist Malan government. Following the meetings held in Johannesburg, Durban, Capetown and other centers, plans of the ANC, the South African Indian Congress and the Franchise Action Committee, representing the Cape Coloreds, were worked out for defying the law setting aside special bus and train seats, living areas, park benches and amusement places for non-whites.

★ **THE AFRICAN** freedom movement was supported by the Coun-

cil on African Affairs, headed by Robeson. During some three hours on the corner of Harlem's Lenox Avenue and 126 St., at least 5,000



DR. J. S. MOROKA

persons heard a number of speakers explain what the Africans were fighting for and were urged to support them.

The fight in Africa, Robeson declared, is "a challenge to us Negroes from the Africans, who are saying to us, 'How long are you going to take it?' Applause greeted Robeson's statement, "If the South Africans win some freedom, we will win some here, too."

★ **SPEAKERS** in the Harlem meeting included Mrs. Charlotta Bass, Vice-presidential candidate of the Progressive Party; Peter Hyun, Los Angeles Korean-American peace leader; Claudia Jones, Negro woman Communist leader and Smith Act defendant; William J. Patterson, secretary of the Civil Rights Congress.

The rally demanded that President Truman stop all government aid to South Africa, and a letter was adopted by Congressman Adam Clayton Powell asking that Congress to speak out for the Africans.

against the Malan regime. A similar letter was sent from the rally to New York City Councilman Earl Brown for action in the City Council.

★ **THE CAA** backed its promise of support to the African people with a round-the-clock picket line before the South African Consulate, 80th St. and Madison Ave.

Besides the CAA, two other groups have conducted actions in behalf of the African people. One, a committee of churchmen led by the Rev. Adam Clayton Powell and the Reverend Donald Harrington of Community Church, conducted a picketing action on Sunday, April 6; the other, the African Nationalist Movement, is carrying on general agitation.

Dr. Aphaeus Hunton, director of the CAA, declared that it is the aim of the Council to develop a united front of all the groups interested in aiding African freedom. Communications addressed to all groups on the subject had been sent out.

Hearst Slips!

School Lunch Prices Go Up

School lunches in the 21 Pittsburgh High Schools went up two cents today on each food portion except beverages, which means a jump from eight to ten cents per portion.

Herron Hill High School, the only Pittsburgh high school lunchroom on the Federal Lunch Program, raised its lunch cost from 20 to 25 cents.

Milk subsidies in lunch programs are being cut, too.

Russia's Food Prices Slashed

LONDON, April 1. — (INS.) — The Moscow radio says that retail food prices throughout the Soviet Union will be cut today by 10 to 20 percent.

These two stories appeared one under the other in the April 2 editions of the Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph, a Hearst newspaper. The first tells how school lunches will go up in price for youth in 21 Pittsburgh high schools. But in the Soviet Union food prices were slashed from 10 to 20 percent, the fifth cut in food prices there since the end of the war.

Dr. DuBois to Speak at Warsaw Ghetto Affair

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, eminent Negro scholar and citizen, will be among the outstanding speakers and artists who will participate in the Tribute to the Warsaw Ghetto Fighters presented by Jewish Life, progressive monthly, at the Hotel Diplomat on Wednesday evening, April 16.

Well-known artists will be heard

at the affair. Lucy Brown will play several piano pieces, Morris Carnovsky will read the script honoring the Warsaw Ghetto Fighters, Negro actress Inge Halderson will give a reading on a Jewish Struggle theme, the Edith Segal Mitshul Dance Group will dance and the Jewish Young Folks Singers will render choral works.

The meeting will also be addressed by Albert E. Kahn, Morris U. Schappes and Louis Harap, managing editor of the magazine.

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SOME OF YOU are new read-
ers, so you won't remember that
I picked Brooklyn and Cleveland
last year this time. But they
weren't really such bad picks, now
were they? The Dodgers finished
in a flat tie for first and lost the
pennant playoff by a miracle
homer. And if ump Dascoli hadn't
tossed Roy Campanella out of a
game at Boston Friday of the last
weekend, there likely would have
been no playoff to begin with.
The Indians didn't come that close
in the American League, but the
opinion here is that if Luke East-
er's knee hadn't gone bad they
might've done it. The statistics on
the games in which he played and
didn't play show they went at a
flag winning pace with him in
there and lost the pennant with
him out. He says he is all fixed up
now.

So it's a repeat pick for Brook-
lyn and Cleveland to tangle for
the first time since 1920—(when
the Indians won it aided by two
World Series firsts—a grand slam
homer and a triple play unassisted.
See, even then everything hap-
pened to Brooklyn).

We'll take the National League
first. Truth is I was going to pick
the Dodgers over the Giants even
before Monte Irvin broke his
ankle. Can the Dodgers, with vir-
tually an all star lineup intact, get
hit by the lightning twice in a
row? If you say how about the
pitching without Newcombe, well,
his loss will hurt, but the presence

of Clem Labine from the start, and
the upcoming of what looks like
the league's top rookie hurling
crop, Van Cuyk, Wade, Black
and Rutherford to help Roe, King,
Erskine, Branca, will do the trick.

THE GIANTS' big pitching is
the same as last year, and may be
helped by Roger Bowman. But
the punch is gone with Irvin's big
bat out of there, and with Willie
Mays going too . . . well, nobody
could claim they would hit with
the Dodgers even at full strength.
Now I have to move the Phils up
into second place and sadly tab
last year's Miracle Team third.
Eddie Sawyer helped the Phils by
getting Connie Ryan, a smart sec-
ond baseman, and Howie Fox, a
good righthander, for Sisler and
Seminick. The return of Curt Sim-
mons to the mound and Kon-
stanty's 1950 relief form could
make this the top pitching entry
in the league—but the punch is so
far inferior to the Dodgers that I
see open water below Brooklyn
and a closely grouped trio of
Philly, New York, Boston and
St. Louis rounding out the first
five spots.

Eddie Stanky's Cards have too
many old and slow spots—Slaugh-
ter, Johnson, Stanky himself, no
topnotch catcher—to rate as flag
threats, though they could kick
up a lot of early fuss before run-
ning out of gas. Most scribes will
pick them over the rebuilding and
uncertain Braves, but I think Bos-
ton's better pitching will win the
money spot—.

The next three clubs don't rate.
The temptation is to pick a triple
tie for last. The hunch here is
Ralph Kiner with his biggest year
leading the Pirates to a surprise
6th with Cincinnati and Chicago
rounding out the hopeless (and still
lilywhite) trio.

CLEVELAND figures much
improved with a sound Easter and
a matured keystone combine of
Boone and Avila. There's no rea-
son why the pitching shouldn't be
as good as last years. The Yanks
do not look improved. They
must miss a Joe DiMaggio and
there is more juggling than usual
in the infield to make up for Cole-
man's departure. This is still a
very formidable club. Lots of
guessers have been burned look-
ing for them to fold, and they have
won it all three times running.
They still have that awesome
pitching trio, the league's top

shortstop, top catcher, lots of good
enough outfield material, and
likely looking rookies at third and
on the mound. But I think Clevel-
and is definitely the sound club
this year and Easter is a hitter the
league has not yet really seen. He
can tear things apart.

I like Paul Richards' scrappy
Chisox to move up a notch to
third. They need another real big
hitter to go with Eddie Robinson,
and rightfield would be the place
for him. But everywhere else they
are sparkling. Minoza should be-
come an unmistakable all-star from
the start and Busby, an excep-
tional centerfielder. Rodriguez
helps the infield. This club can't
be counted out of it by any means.
Watch pitcher Aloma after his
first winter's rest. He's a potential
surprise package.

These are the only three teams
I see with a chance. For the rest
—the revised St. Louis Browns to
rocket up to fourth ahead of the
Williams-less Bosox, fading Tigers.
Washington to "upset" the aging
A's for seventh.

Take it away, folks. The odds on
them finishing that way must be
stupendous but there's no harm in
guessing. Any way they finish,
let's help see that the World Series
is played in a world at peace!

(When the season starts the
Scoreboard will start feeding you
chatter interviews with the various
clubs).

NAACP Tells Auto

Big 3: Stop Jimcrow

DETROIT.—The Detroit branch
of the NAACP has called on Ford,
GM and Chrysler to stop job dis-
crimination against Negroes and
other minority groups. In letters to
the auto Big Three, the NAACP
charged a "persistent failure of
the large automotive industries in
our area to integrate Negroes into
all segments of their vast field of
employment opportunities."

Canada is the source of 90 per-
cent of this country's imports of
nickel.

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COST VACATIONS

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ing progressive traditions and cul-
ture of the Jewish people and
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Unveiling of Monument honoring the memory of

JOSEPH SHAVELSON

on April 20th at noon (in case of rain — May 4th)

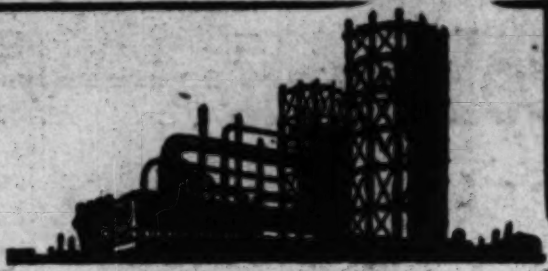
at New Montifore Cemetery at Pine Lawn, Long Island
LIRR to Pine Lawn Station, car: So. State P way exit 35

The **SPRING TERM** of the
JEFFERSON SCHOOL
Begins TOMORROW
THERE IS STILL TIME TO REGISTER

Register and Attend
Classes All Week

Catalogues are available at the office of
Jefferson School of Social Science
575 Avenue of the Americas (cor. 16th St.) WA 9-1600

New Jersey SHOP TALK



ELEVEN HUNDRED IRON-WORKERS walked off the job at the Fairless Steel Works after the death of two workers in two days. . . . A series of crippling accidents had preceded the fatalities. . . . Big Steel's callous disregard for human life in order to increase profits was shown when the company dismissed the strike as "traditional after a fatal accident." . . . The mill, which will be the country's largest when completed, is located across the river from Trenton, in Morrisville, Pa. . . . The two workers sacrificed to the steel trust's greed were Tom Gorham, who fell from a scaffold into an open hearth, and Bart Dalton, crushed to death by a four-ton pipe.

G. M. JOE tells us that the company moved fast at GM Linden after the rank-and-file victories in the January shop elections. . . . The corporation rezoned the plant, cutting the committeemen from 10 to 8 and forced new elections. . . . But the workers, members of UAW Local 595, won again. . . . At least six newly-elected committeemen are anti-speedup, anti-administration men. . . . George Delmont, Dept. 15, was defeated by Larry Hemingway. . . . Delmont is the fifth of the witnesses against the Linden Four who has been defeated in this year's elections.

THE AFL TEAMSTERS at Acme Supermarkets settled their strike with increases ranging from 6 to 18½ cents an hour in 15 classifications, as well as two more holidays, longer vacations, and in-

Women to Poll All Candidates On Peace Issue

(Continued from Page 1)

also issue a petition calling on the President to take the lead in world discussing for peace.

"WOMEN everywhere are deeply concerned about the threat of war," their statement says. "Fear and anxiety are being engendered in our children. Only by achieving peace will we safeguard the lives of our children and the preservation of our families. Only if the tremendous appropriations for the purpose of destruction are used for construction—housing, schools and hospitals—can we have a better standard of living for all."

"We reject the concept of 'inevitable war' and call upon our government to use the method of mediation and negotiation together with all other nations to settle differences."

Women in all parts of the state are making peace their business. On the Jersey shore, boardwalk strollers, will be asked to do their bit for peace, starting with this weekend. The day before Mother's Day, on May 10th, will see hundreds of women approaching their friends and neighbors to give a real Mother's Day present—a signature for peace. The N. J. State Council of Women for Peace is gathering momentum for this day, urging all women who want peace to come out on this day.

Additional proof of the strong peace sentiment is shown even in the latest Gallup Poll: The professional poll-takers have to admit that the Korean war is not popular. Their tally shows 51 percent of the people feel that the war is a mistake, with 14 percent having no opinion. The poll reveals that fewer people favor the war than in March, 1951.

insurance benefits. . . . Curtis-Wright aircraft workers formally signed agreements for a 12-cent-an-hour increase at Woodridge (UAW) and Caldwell (IAM). . . .

CIO CIVIL RIGHTS DIRECTOR Arthur Chapin scored a victory in the two-year campaign to end jimcrow in state questionnaires as 1952 drivers' licenses omitted blanks on "race and color." . . . Air Associates, Inc., Teterboro, was closed down as 700 members of UAW struck during negotiations over wage classifications. . . . Soup and cigar workers in Camden are receiving a new shop paper published by the Communist Party.

COMMUNICATION WORKERS are pressing their wage demands. . . . Telephone installers, salesmen and operators joined telegraphers on strike, a few days after telephone maintenance men won a short strike. . . . AFL Telegraphers ask a 40-hour week at 48-hours' pay, as well as 16 cents across the board and other benefits, from Western Union. . . . The CIO installers are out for "substantial" wage increases. . . . The CIO operators voted by over 4½ to 1 to strike. . . . The 10,000 operators now start at \$38 a week. . . . The union shop is another demand.

THE TELEPHONE STRIKES offer some food for thought for those men in the labor movement who still believe the myths about women "not being interested" in union struggles. . . . The fact is that men—maintenance workers—crossed the women operators' picket lines in many places during the last, bitterly-fought, strike. . . . But the women fully honored the men workers' lines last week. . . . And in Paterson they had a couple of placards to remind the men of what had happened.

Plan Court Test On New Jersey Jimcrow Housing

JERSEY CITY

AN END TO JIMCROW in public housing here will be the aim of a court suit to be filed this summer by the NAACP. This was announced by Thurgood Marshall, general counsel of the national NAACP, at the third annual Crispus Attucks Banquet and Award held in Jersey City a week ago.

At present the Booker T. Washington project has all Negro tenants, while in the other projects there are only a handful of Negro tenants as a token representation.

Prior to the banquet, the Rev. Joshua E. Licorish, new President of the Jersey City NAACP, has requested a conference between Mayor Kenny, the Housing Authority, the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance and the NAACP. Topics proposed for conference discussion were full integration of Negro tenants in all present housing projects as well as those now under construction, and an end to discrimination in employment in the housing projects both in management and maintenance.

Rev. Licorish called for the formation of a central tenant selecting authority with at least one Negro representative, and a statement of policy from the municipal authority in accordance with the State Public Housing Law against discrimination.



Moscow Trade Parley Orders Mean Jobs for Britain's Textile Workers, Could Do Same Here

BOSTON

TEXTILE WORKERS of New England, unemployed or on short time in tens of thousands, read with interest news stories of heavy textile orders that China and the Soviet Union are negotiating to place with Britain's Lancashire mills as a result of the Moscow International Economic Conference.

Lancashire, like New England's textile towns, is suffering heavy unemployment because of lack of orders. When representatives of the Soviet Union and People's China expressed a desire to place big orders for goods, among them textiles, Lord John Boyd Orr, head of the unofficial British delegation at the Soviet-sponsored conference, hurriedly wired the textile trade organizations in England that they are "missing opportunities" if they don't rush over with samples "raw wool tops, woolen and worsted-yarn and cloth, cotton

yarn and gray cloth rayon yarn."

ORR RECEIVED a prompt reply of the readiness of the British textile manufacturers to take those orders. About 75,000 persons are reported unemployed in Britain's textile with little relief in sight unless a significant export trade is developed.

It was the U. S. State Department that organized a general campaign of sabotage of the Moscow conference among the Western countries. But unofficial delegations broke through the U. S. "Iron Curtain," to the conference to discover the most significant trade prospects for peacetime goods in the world today.

It is the woolen and worsted towns of America that are especially hard hit, with most woolen mills either shut or on short time and Lawrence, the principal woolen center, said to have more than 20,000 unemployed.

RHODE ISLAND, the hardest hit of the textile areas, is estimated to have 35,000 on jobless pay with the unemployment insurance fund drained to a precarious low level, according to Gov. Roberts.

In addition, employers, taking advantage of the hunger for work, are threatening to move South unless New England workers take higher workloads and grant concessions on wages and other long-established contract benefits. American Woolen, currently negotiating with the CIO's Textile Workers of America, is leading in this drive.

Widely publicized efforts to get the government to shift more of its textile orders to New England areas and disregard lower bids of other areas, ended with nothing. The southern bloc in Congress refuses to allow a relaxation of the rules.

Woodworkers Get Raise Pact At Weyerhaeuser

PORTLAND, Ore.

The International Woodworkers (CIO) has reached an agreement with the Weyerhaeuser Timber Co. on a wage pattern that may affect 50,000 workers in the northwest. The agreement with Weyerhaeuser, leading firm in the industry, came as members of the union were taking part in a strike vote in five northwestern states. 98 percent vote in favor of a walk-out.

IWA president A. F. Hartung said the agreement calls for a 7½ cent hourly increase; three additional paid holidays, raising the total to six; an increase in the night shift differential from 4 cents an hour to 6 cents and an improved vacation schedule.

The King Ranch of Texas, largest in the world, is going into business overseas. It has joined with Australian cattlemen to form King Ranch Australia.



IN DETROIT, members of the CIO Communications Workers picket the main offices of the Michigan Bell Telephone Co. in 43-state strike.

Raps Failure to Act on Increased Aid to Jobless

WASHINGTON

EMIL MAZEY Sec.-Treas. of the United Auto Workers (CIO) called the "double standard" of assistance "depraved" because it "considers assistance wise and desirable when it is given to corporations but unsound and destructive when designed to relieve the hardships and hunger of jobless workers and their families."

Mazey was the chief CIO witness before the House Ways and Means subcommittee considering the Moody-Dingell bill (HR 6174) authorizing federal supplements to unemployment compensation payments when the unemployment is caused by civilian goods cutbacks under the mobilization program.

He was backed up by Exec. Sec. Katherine Pollak Ellickson of the CIO Social Security Committee, John Edelman of the Textile Workers Union and a statement from the United Furniture Workers. Statements in support of the measure also were filed by CIO state councils in Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island.

MAZEY blasted industry statements previously made before the Senate finance committee that the unemployment is "normal" and needs no special U. S. action. The present unemployment of about 95,000 in Detroit, he said, is double normal.

Sec. Millis Hall of the Detroit Board of Commerce, Mazey said, "expressed alarm loudly and at length" about unemployment there when he thought the government was going to cut critical materials allotments. But when the question of unemployment relief came up,

Hall said there was no such problem, according to Mazey.

THE UAW LEADER quoted the Michigan Unemployment Commission as saying present unemployment is distinguished from postwar peaks in the Detroit area by its long and continuing duration. "The number of workers monthly exhausting their benefit rights is more than double," Mazey continued, "and the commission added that not all of Detroit's unemployed will find work even when defense production scheduled for the area is underway."

Labor Sec. Maurice J. Tobin told the subcommittee: "During the past six months there has been gradually increasing unemployment for the country as a whole. In August there were 1,578,000 unemployed workers in the labor force. This number has increased to a March figure of 1,804,000."

Tobin recounted the new manpower policy which allows awarding of contracts under special procedure to unemployment distressed areas but added: "The awarding of contracts will not result in an immediate increase in employment."

Justice Dept. Opens New Move To Deport Mrs. Hyndman of Gary

CHICAGO.—After almost one year's inactivity in the deportation proceedings against Mrs. Katherine Hyndman, resident of Gary, Ind., the Justice Department's Immigration and Naturalization Service scheduled a new hearing for April 4 at the Gary Post Office Building, the Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born announced.

The last hearing in Mrs. Hyndman's case was held May 9, 1951. At that hearing, as at all the others since her arrest in January 1949, the government presented the usual parade of stoolpigeons and "ex-communists" who were primed to tell of her alleged Communist activities.

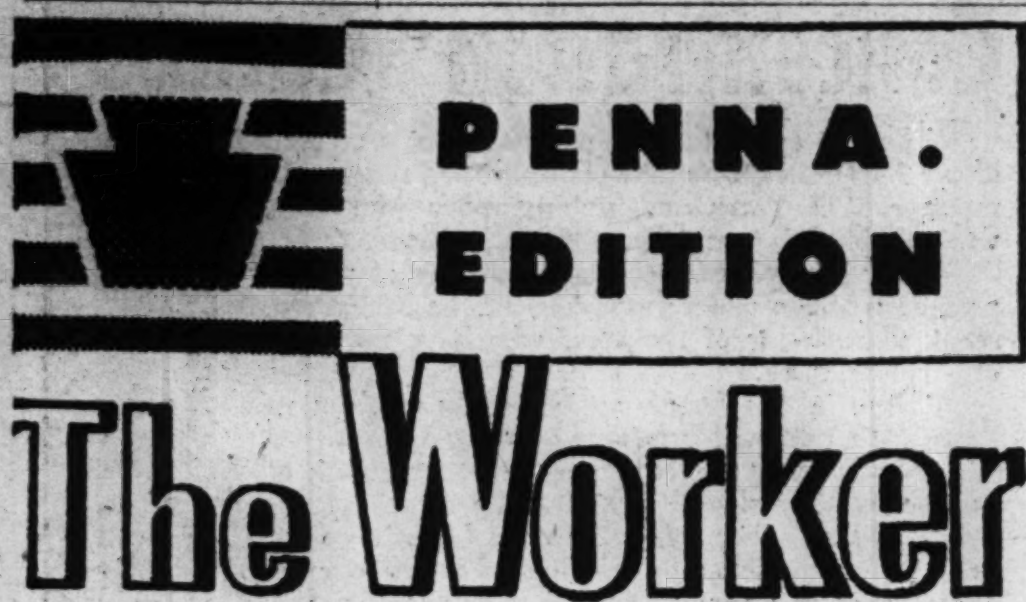
The setting-up of this new series of star chamber proceedings by the Immigration Service, closely followed the recent Supreme Court

decisions "legalizing" deportation persecution and denial of bail to non-citizens.

A native of Yugoslavia, Katherine Hyndman has lived in the United States for 39 years, since the age of 6. She has helped organize trade unions, fought for unemployment insurance in the unemployed councils of the 30's. In 1942 she moved to Gary, where she won civic recognition for her work in helping to mobilize the community for a united war effort. Perhaps her most outstanding contribution to the community has been her constant fight to end jimcrow, and her striving for more harmonious relations between Negro and white citizens.

Mrs. Hyndman is married to a Gary steel worker, a U.S. citizen, but has had her own application for citizenship denied several times.

Peaceful Trade with All Countries Means Jobs for Unemployed Workers



Vol. XVII, No. 15 April 13, 1952
In 2 Sections, Section 1 16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

SKF Workers' Unity Defeats Co. Attacks

PHILADELPHIA
Editor, Pennsylvania Worker:
THE STEELWORKERS' local at SKF has just fought a major battle with the company—and won. Three weeks ago the company broke off the grievance procedure by refusing to discuss a particular grievance with the union.

For months prior to this action the company had stalled the whole grievance procedure thereby tying up hundreds of grievances. Throughout this whole period the union had exhibited job-like patience in the face of the company's provocation, but when the company bluntly recessed the grievance meetings the breaking point was reached.

THE UNION scheduled a special meeting of the executive board. On the morning of this meeting the company fired one of the grievance committeemen charging him with falsifying the time he spent on grievances. Five hundred members of the union represented by this committee sat down for one day.

When the president of the local union, in response to a company call, came into the plant to assess the situation the company fired him too.

The executive board of the local union met and considered the situation. It scheduled an emergency joint meeting of the executive board and the stewards for the following day, during working hours. The company threatened each steward and board member with disciplinary action if they walked out, but in spite of such threats 98 percent of these leaders left the plant to attend the meeting.

THE MEETING took two actions: 1) Upon the request of Federal conciliation to agree to meet with the company on the four issues; 2) If no settlement were arrived at during these discussions to shut the plant down for a mass meeting and at this meeting to prepare strike action despite the no-strike clause in the contract.

The union's policy committee held several lengthy meetings with the conciliator and the company. Not a single issue was settled.

On Tuesday, March 25th, the plant was shut tight by the union. Three thousand five hundred workers came out to hear the report of the union negotiators. By an overwhelming vote they gave the company until midnight Friday to settle, or the plant would be struck.

ON FRIDAY, 8 p.m. an agree-

All Labor Urged to Back Basic Steelworkers' Fight

TEXTILE STRIKE

The 350 employees at two North-side plants of the P. McGraw Wool Co. struck March 17 when upon expiration of the union contract the company announced a 13½-cent cut in hourly wages, elimination of a cost-of-living escalator clause which had been approved by the Wage Stabilization Board after a 28-day strike last year, and an increase in workloads. Locals 34 and 774, CIO Textile Workers, which represents the employees, had asked a renewal of the contract, or alternatively, its ex-



Dear Parents:

Last week you received notice that the cost of your child's milk at school would have to be increased. This was due to the fact that the Federal appropriation which helped subsidize this service had run out.

We are now happy to report that enough money has been appropriated to carry through to the end of this month.

In order that this shall not happen again, it is necessary that Congress, when it allocates funds for the new fiscal year in June, appropriate a larger amount, enough to include free milk for youngsters who otherwise have to go without.

KNOWING that your prime concern is the health and welfare of our children, we strongly urge that you write your Congressman, Honorable William Barrett (Home Office Bldg., Washington, D. C.) and tell him to work for this increase.

Your Home and School Association together with a number of others in South Philadelphia are planning to visit Mr. Barrett to let him know our wishes in this matter.

If you agree with our action, please return the slip with your child and it will be taken with your delegation to the Congressman.

Cordially,
The Executive Board
Taggart Home and School Association.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This worthwhile project should be taken up by many other organizations in every Congressional District in Pennsylvania.)

By NORMAN ANDERSON

THE SHARPENING ECONOMIC CRISIS is swelling the ranks of the jobless in eastern and central Pennsylvania—at the very moment the International Economic Conference was meeting in Moscow to improve International trade relations.

These events seemingly are remote—yet the improvement of worldwide business and trade relations is the means by which the impact of the job crisis on thousands of U. S. workers could be dulled.

Thus far the layoffs are hitting primarily the clothing, textile, hosiery, aluminum and now, railroad equipment industries. Just last week, in addition to previously announced layoffs in Reading, Pottsville, New Kensington and various smaller towns, new shut-downs were revealed.

THE CELANESE CORP of America closed its subsidiary in

Williamsport, the Wilkes-Barre Lace Manufacturing Co. closed, putting 300 on the street, and the Baldwin-Lima-Hamilton Corp. laid off 350 workers in its Diesel locomotive division.

The State AFL and CIO conventions were meeting amid these crisis developments, but from all public reports no mention of the layoffs was made at either event.

While both groups passed resolutions on some progressive domestic measures they continued to back the government's imperialist foreign policy, dictated by Wall Street tycoons.

WHAT WORKERS in Pennsyl-

PHILADELPHIA.

vania should note is that it is this very foreign policy based on the slander that we face attack by the Soviet Union, China and the Peoples Democracies in Eastern Europe, that is shutting off vast markets to the U. S. strangling free trade and consequently costing thousands of workers here their jobs.

Many manufacturers, especially smaller ones, caught by the diminishing foreign market, also are faced with a smaller domestic market, mainly because workers have less and less money to spend on anything but basic necessities. The result is that the manufacturers try to solve their problems by introducing new machinery, speeding up their workers and transferring their plants to areas in the South where wages are lower because of lack of union organization.

This is the logic of capitalist economy. Communists hold that this train of events cannot be avoided or solved under capitalism, but they maintain that workers can at least temporarily relieve their lot, by demanding opening of trade with all countries regardless of varying political systems.

EVEN SOME U. S. manufacturers, for the sake of their own business interests are backing restoration of U. S. trade with the Soviet Union, China, and Eastern Europe. Oliver Vickery, a San Francisco businessman, who described himself as "an old-fashioned American capitalist," told the Moscow Economic Conference

(Continued on Page 8)

Miners First To Answer Plea for Funds

WE RECEIVED the following letter from the unemployment-ridden anthracite in reply to our appeal for funds.

We urge you to read it carefully and then make your contribution to our current fund campaign for \$5,000. DO IT NOW!

SHENANDOAH

EDITOR, Pennsylvania Worker:
Enclosed find check for \$25. \$18 is for five subscriptions to the Daily Worker and Pennsylvania Worker.

Balance from amount sent to be used for Press fund.

Truly yours,
J.

MRS. AUGUSTA STRONG, secretary of the Freedom of the Press Assn. of Eastern Pennsylvania, announced last week that the association would hold a conference on "The Role of a Working Class Newspaper in the Struggle Against White Supremacy" on Sunday, May 18, at Reynolds Hall, 1416 N. Broad St., Philadelphia. Watch the Pennsylvania Worker for further details.

THE MAY DAY issue of the Pennsylvania Worker will come out on April 27. We are trying to circulate 4,000 copies on that day. The history and meaning of May Day, which was born in America, will be told. Special articles on steel and the elections will also be in this issue.

All orders must be in by April 22.

We also call on organizations and individuals to greet a fighting working-class newspaper on May Day. Greetings are \$2.50 a column inch. Individual greetings are 50 cents. All greetings must be in by April 20.

tension pending negotiations of a new agreement. The company turned down both proposals.

The McGraw concern normally employs some 600 workers but the force had been cut to 350 because of lack of orders. It makes knitting yarn.

The CIO state convention held here called on its locals to support the strikers. The company is the only holdout against continuation of the union contract in the woolen-worsted industry, according to the CIO.

The plants are being picketed.

WU WORKERS OUT

Some 300 members of Local 8, AFL Commercial Telegraphers, walked off the job April 3. Every worker "right up to the very top echelon of supervision," quit, according to the union.

The company's main office in the Chamber of Commerce building is being picketed "around the clock." Branch offices throughout the area are closed. Workers involved include telegraph and telephone operators, messengers, technicians, clerks, radio beam operators and linemen.

The union is seeking a 16-cent hourly hike with a 40-hour workday at current 48-hour rates. The

local voted 248 to 43 for the walkout.

CWA STRIKE ON

Two Pittsburgh locals of the CIO Communications Workers are involved in the nationwide strike of Western Electric equipment workers that began last Monday. Of the strikers, 375 are equipment installers who work in the Bell Telephone plants and another 150 handle distribution in the Western Electric plant on the Northside. The plants are being picketed.

PAINTERS GET 17½c. HIKE

In a new one-year contract with the Master Painters Association of Allegheny Co., effective April 1, AFL Painters District Council 1 secured a 17½ cents hourly wage hike, subject to Wage Stabilization Board approval.

The new scale applies to about 1,200 workers in eight union locals. Commercial and house painters are to get \$2.73 an hour. Steel or industrial and spray painters will be raised to \$2.98.

While the Master Painters Association represents only 22 contractors, these are the largest. Consequently the scale sets a pattern for the smaller "independents," consisting of between 50 and 60 firms or individuals.

ASK MAYOR TO ACT

JENKINS CAN BE FREED, MASS PRESSURE WILL DO IT

By WALTER LOWENFELS

PHILADELPHIA.

THE FOUR-YEAR struggle against the frame-up of Byard Jenkins can be brought to the final victory stage—soon.

But only if mass pressure is brought to bear on the new Democratic city administration.

Recent developments in the case help to confirm that Jenkins is innocent of the murder of Mrs. Kathryn Miller. But they also confirm that Jenkins will not be freed "spontaneously" or for purely technical, legalistic reasons.

Recently, for instance, Herbert Leroy Gulembo, the white grave digger who confessed to Mrs. Miller's murder, was sentenced to 20-30 years for robbing and nearly murdering a woman in Michigan.

BUT NO ONE Philadelphia official has lifted a finger or even a telephone hook to investigate this startling development in Michigan, so similar to Mrs. Meller's murder in Philadelphia. Nor has the Democratic administration checked on these Philadelphia officials, who swore that

Gulembo's confession to the Meller murder was false, and that he wasn't the type who would beat a woman to death.

These Philadelphia officials, as we shall prove, framed-up Gulembo "innocence," setting him free for the near-murder of another woman, in order to go through with their Jenkins frame-up.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY administration of Mayor Joseph Clark, District Attorney Richard Dilworth inherited the Jenkins frame-up from the old Republican machine. They also inherited the power and responsibility to fight for the freedom of Jenkins.

Clark and Dilworth were elected on a program of "clean government." But what is dirtier than the frame-up of the Negro people which the case of Byard Jenkins symbolizes? It is true that the new administration has appointed a number of Negroes to office, as well as many white liberals. And the new City Council unanimously passed a resolution demanding federal intervention to punish the Florida bombers who murdered the

(Continued on Page 8)

Moscow Trade Parley Brings Jobs for Europe's Industries

THE BIG INTERNATIONAL news this week provided a welcome change for millions of people. The center of the stage was not occupied by bellicose threats to spread existing wars into large-scale world war. Instead all eyes were turned to Moscow where 475 delegates from 45 countries gathered in business-like conference.

Business-like was the word, for under discussion was how to revive world trade, especially trade between the capitalist and socialist worlds, trade which had been artificially embargoed under orders from the U. S. State Department.

Despite State Department efforts to prevent the conference businessmen and economists gathered from all over, including the U. S. The State Department's embargo and the crushing economic burden of war preparations had begun to play havoc with European industry and it was also felt in many industries where millions were out of work or working short time—industries like auto, textile and clothing.

THAT the Socialist countries were ready and able to buy from the capitalist countries was shown in first immediate results. The British delegation, headed by Lord Boyd-Orr, British Conservative and former head of the United Nations Food and Health Organization, negotiated a deal for sales to the Soviet Union and China of millions of dollars worth of clothing, textiles and other goods, with promises of more orders to come.

The orders presented immediate hope for a revival of the British textile industry which had been in a slump for months. The USSR, China and other countries were also ready to place similar orders in the U. S., with prospects for re-employment of textile and clothing workers.

THE ORDERS were only a beginning but already presented confirmation of the offer made by Mikhail Nesterov, president of the Soviet Chamber of Commerce, Nesterov, on the second day of the conference announced that the Soviet Union was ready to offer \$7.5 to \$10 billion worth of trade

with the capitalist countries for ships, machinery, tools, textiles and other goods. Of this, Nesterov offered to place orders for more than \$1 billion in the U. S.

U. S. newspapers, such as the New York Times, were taken aback by the initial successes of the conference. They feared that a revival of trade would undermine the whole idea of the cold war, that it would confirm repeated statement by Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin that there was no reason why capitalist and socialist countries could not live together peacefully. The initial trade deals dented their claims that the trade offers were only "propaganda."

AMERICAN businessmen, hard-pressed by shrinking markets, were already beginning to question the wisdom of the state Department's efforts to prevent attendance at the conference. A few businessmen,

such as Lawrence Vickrey of San Francisco, did attend anyway, as did several trade unionists.

Here, at home, Lawrence Ottinger, president of the U. S. Plywood Corp., rapped the State Department's attitude, declaring that "sooner or later we must establish friendly relations with Russia or go to war. If every overture on her part is assumed to be in bad faith, however possible that may be, better relations are impossible."

A PROF. OF ECONOMICS at Rutgers University said that "it is distressing to read that a number of eminent European economists have had sense enough to accept the invitation to attend... while United States economists decided to stay away." He added that this is a "disturbing failure to perform their duties as scholars."

The State Department was finding it more and more difficult to

EXCLUSIVE

IN MONDAY'S DAILY WORKER

Concentration Camps

The first eye-witness report and photos of the construction of the Administration's new concentration camps. Daily Worker reporter Will Parry and photographer Mel Kirkwood show what Federal Prison, Camp 38 at Tulelake, Calif., looks like.

They take pictures of this camp, one of those intended for peace advocates under provisions of the McCarran Act. They speak to residents of the area, who have no use for this kind of "construction."

"Here in this fertile, agriculturally wealthy valley," wrote Parry, "the pattern for fascism is being stamped out."

This report provides an eloquent appeal to all Americans as to why they should fight for the repeal of the McCarran, Smith and all other repressive acts. It is a graphic argument as to why Americans must unite to return our government to a course of peace and expanding democracy.

Make sure to get your copy of Monday's Daily Worker. Get extra copies for your friends, shopmates and neighbors.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that as of March 1951 about 36 million persons 20 years old and over were outside the labor force. Of these, 13 million had substantial paid work experience.

Standard Oil of New Jersey was the nation's biggest money-maker in 1951, ousting General Motors Corp. from first place.

MONTIVIDEO PEACE PARLEY DEALT WAR CAMP BIG BLOW

Delegates to Give Details at Report Back Meeting Next Thursday

By JOHN PITTMAN

"THE BIGGEST NEWS about the Inter-Continental Peace Conference," said Mrs. Mary Russak, a small earnest woman who has earned the title of "Veteran Fighter for Peace," is that the conference was held, and held as scheduled on March 12 to 16."

That is big news, Mrs. Russak explained because the metropolitan commercial press of our country has suppressed the fact that nearly 300 delegates from 10 countries of the Western Hemisphere met under illegal conditions in Montevideo, Uruguay, on the scheduled date, and carried through the business of the peace conference. Indeed, so thick is the curtain of silence which the Washington government and the monopoly-coordinated newspapers have drawn around the peace conference that not even New Yorkers, who have nine commercial dailies from which to choose, will get a first-hand picture of the spectacular and impressive peace conference until Mrs. Russak and her three fellow-delegates from the United States tell them at a "Report Back Meeting" at the Yugoslav Home next Thursday, April 17.

MRS. RUSSAK, who represented the Labor Conference for Peace, would like to carry this report to other cities in our country

because, as all the delegates agreed, the Montevideo conference was one of the most inspirational events that have occurred in the Western Hemisphere.

"It was a conference of struggle," said young Angel Torres, a seaman delegate who represented the Rank and File Maritime Workers of New York. "All the time it was going on, a fight had to be carried on to keep it going."

Torres told how the Uruguayan government had also knuckled under to Washington pressure at the last moment, and as the Chilean and Brazilian governments had done earlier, abruptly banned the conference. Yet, the Uruguayan people and the other peoples of Latin America were determined that the conference would be held.

Accordingly, said Torres, the conference committee arranged to obey the letter of the old law which Montevideo police had dug up against any public meeting which would denounce a friendly nation, but simultaneously they held the conference under virtual underground conditions. One plenary session was held in a private home with all the delegates prepared to begin dancing in case the police arrived. Another plenary session was held as a picnic on a big ranch. Special sessions for women, youth, labor and cultural

workers were held in private homes.

MISS LORRAINE HANSBERRY, who represented Freedom Associates and delivered a personal message from Paul Robeson to the conference, told of the great mass meeting on March 15 in the Plaza of Italy at the intersection of Agraciada and Colonia Sts. "The Plaza was packed with thousands of people," said Miss Hansberry, "right under the windows of the United States Embassy, and the police were everywhere."

"I told them I had a greeting from a great citizen of the United States, a great champion of the peace," she said. "They didn't wait for me to call his name. They knew. They interrupted with great shouts of 'Viva Robeson'."

Miss Hansberry was greatly impressed by the people's courage under conditions of fascism and semi-fascism. "The Latin Americans have collected 8,000,000 signatures to petitions for a Five Power Pact of Peace under conditions which have meant death and imprisonment for thousands who merely dared to speak out for peace," she said. "They have so imposed their will on their corrupt puppet governments that only Colombia, Bo-

livia and Puerto Rico have been able to send troops to Korea."

THE THREE DELEGATES, and presumably also the fourth, Mrs. Estelle Schwartz who represented the Illinois Youth Peace Council was not present at the interview, were agreed on one formula which partly explained the achievements of the Latin American peace movements.

"The demand for peace," explained Mrs. Russak, "is never raised in isolation, never raised without being merged with an immediate demand for such things as lower prices, shorter hours. And no immediate demand is ever raised without associating it with the demand for peace."

The conference issued a call to all the peoples of the hemisphere for speeding the signature drive for a Five Power Pact of Peace. Its main resolution projected a full program for the restoration and preservation of peace in the world.

(More details of the Conference will appear in The Worker Magazine of April 27. Watch for it.)

Membership of the United Auto Workers (CIO) in 1951 averaged 1,184,507, the union reported. Its total assets amounted to \$8,883,535, including nearly \$6 million in liquid assets.

Hearst Slips!

School Lunch Prices Go Up

School lunches in the 21 Pittsburgh High Schools went up two cents today on each food portion except beverages, which means a jump from eight to ten cents per portion.

Herron Hill High School, the only Pittsburgh high school lunchroom, on the Federal Lunch Program, raised its lunch cost from 30 to 35 cents.

Milk subsidies for lunch programs are being cut.

Russia's Food Prices Slashed

LONDON, April 1. — (INS.) — The Moscow radio says that retail food prices throughout the Soviet Union will be cut today by 10 to 20 percent.

These two stories appeared one under the other in the April 2 editions of the Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph, a Hearst newspaper. The first tells how school lunches will go up in price for youth in 21 Pittsburgh high schools. But in the Soviet Union food prices were slashed from 10 to 20 percent, the fifth cut in food prices there since the end of the war.

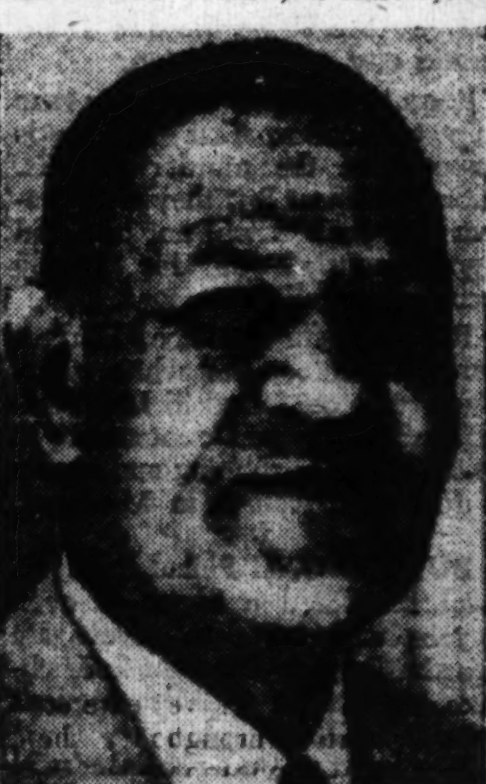
AFRICANS RALLY FOR FREEDOM TO ROBESON'S SONGS

PAUL ROBESON'S BASS voice roared for freedom in Johannesburg and Harlem this week as 11,000,000 non-white South Africans begin their epic struggle to be citizens of their native land.

Thousands of Africans marched to the voice of Robeson pouring from loudspeakers in the Fordsburg Square in Johannesburg where speakers, led by Dr. J. S. Moroka, president of the African National Congress urged them to refuse to obey the Apartheid (total Jim Crow) laws of the fascist Malan government. Following the meetings held in Johannesburg, Durban, Capetown and other centers, plans of the ANC, the South African Indian Congress and the Franchise Action Committee, representing the Cape Coloreds, were worked out for defying the law setting aside special bus and train seats, living areas, park benches and amusement places for non-whites.

THE AFRICAN freedom movement was supported by the Coun-

cil on African Affairs, headed by Robeson. During some three hours on the corner of Harlem's Lenox Avenue and 126 St., at least 5,000



DR. J. S. MOROKA

persons heard a number of speakers explain what the Africans were fighting for and were urged to support them.

The fight in Africa, Robeson declared, is "a challenge to us Negroes from the Africans, who are saying to us, 'How long are you going to take it?' Applause greeted Robeson's statement, 'If the South Africans win some freedom, we will win some here, too.'"

SPEAKERS in the Harlem meeting included Mrs. Charlotta Bass, Vice-presidential candidate of the Progressive Party; Peter Hyun, Los Angeles Korean-American peace leader; Claudia Jones, Negro woman Communist leader and Smith Act defendant; William L. Patterson, secretary of the Civil Rights Congress.

The rally demanded that President Truman stop all government aid to South Africa, and a letter was adopted to Congressman Adam Clayton Powell asking that he urge Congress to "speak out

against the Malan regime. A similar letter was sent from the rally to New York City Councilman Earl Brown for action in the City Council.

THE CAA backed its promise of support to the African people with a round-the-clock picket line before the South African Consulate, 60th St. and Madison Ave.

Besides the CAA, two other groups have conducted actions in behalf of the African people. One, a committee of churchmen led by the Rev. Adam Clayton Powell and the Reverend Donald Harrington of Community Church, conducted a picketing action on Sunday, April 6; the other, the African Nationalist Movement, is carrying on general agitation.

Dr. Aphaeus Hunton, director of the CAA, declared that it is the aim of the Council to develop a united front of all the groups interested in aiding African freedom. Communications addressed to all groups on the subject had been sent, he said.

SACHER PRESENTS APPEAL FOR GUS HALL

Attorney Harry Sacher this week made an eloquent appeal to three justices of the U. S. Court of Appeals to reverse the fantastic three-year "contempt" sentence imposed on Gus Hall, national secretary of the Communist Party last Fall.

The labor attorney pointed out that the Hall sentence broke a thousand-year judicial precedent.

Hall was sentenced by Judge Sylvester Rayn for failing to give himself up last July after he lost his appeal against the five-year sentence inflicted by Judge Harold R. Medina in the frame-up Smith Act trial of 1949.

Sacher told the court that the law makes no provision for any additional jail sentence in such cases. Bonds are forfeited and bench warrants for the arrest of missing defendants are issued in such cases. And the defendants then serves his regular term.

"No 'contempt' sentences have ever been imposed on such grounds in the 1,000-year history of Anglo-American law," declared Sacher.

And no three-year sentence has ever been imposed on "contempt" charges in the New York Federal Court before, and probably never in America, other lawyers have observed.

The length of the sentence is as unprecedented as the nature of the case.

Judge Ryan, incidentally treated the millionaire gangster Frank Costello very differently yesterday. Costello got 18 months after a jury conviction on a "contempt" charge. In the Costello case Ryan had abundant precedents to sustain the verdict. In the Gus Hall



GUS HALL

case, where Ryan was both judge and jury, he had none.

Under Ryan's ruling Hall will begin serving his three-year sentence after his Smith Act term expires.

Sacher himself must serve a six months' prison term for what the courts called his extreme "zeal" in the defense of his clients in the 1949 Smith Act case. The sentence was imposed by Judge Harold Medina, who was determined to victimize the Communist attorneys.

Sacher did not let this unjust punishment cool his zeal for his client yesterday, however. And he shattered the Government's two "contempt" counts one by one.

The first count against Hall cited a court order by Judge William Bondy, permitting him to travel to and from his home in Ohio. Bondy specified that Hall's

bonds would be lifted if he failed to return to the jurisdiction of the New York Federal Court. No other punishment was specified, pointed out Sacher. And he protested against the "contempt" sentence, which violated the 1,000-year precedents in bail cases.

The second count charged Hall with violating Judge Ryan's order of Jan. 2, 1951, directing him to report to the custody of U. S. marshals for prison.

The prosecutor admitted that Hall had never been served with this court order, however. And Sacher emphasized that there was no evidence that Hall knew about the order. He could not therefore be in "contempt" of an order of which he knew nothing.

Roy M. Cohn, Assistant U. S. Attorney, failed to deal with Sacher's chief arguments in a brief reply.

Justices Harrie B. Chase, Jerome Frank and John Biggs, Jr., the latter from Philadelphia, reserved decision.



Moscow Trade Parley Orders Mean Jobs for Britain's Textile Workers, Could Do Same Here

BOSTON

TEXTILE WORKERS of New England, unemployed or on short time in tens of thousands, read with interest news stories of heavy textile orders that China and the Soviet Union are negotiating to place with Britain's Lancashire mills as a result of the Moscow International Economic Conference.

Lancashire, like New England's textile towns, is suffering heavy unemployment because of lack of orders. When representatives of the Soviet Union and People's China expressed a desire to place big orders for goods, among them textiles, Lord John Boyd Orr, head of the unofficial British delegation at the Soviet-sponsored conference, hurriedly wired the textile trade organizations in England that they are "missing opportunities" if they don't rush over with samples "raw wool tops, woolen and worsted yarn and cloth, cotton

yarn and gray cloth rayon yarn."

ORR RECEIVED a prompt reply of the readiness of the British textile manufacturers to take those orders. About 75,000 persons are reported unemployed in Britain's textile with little relief in sight unless a significant export trade is developed.

It was the U. S. State Department that organized a general campaign of sabotage of the Moscow conference among the Western countries. But unofficial delegations broke through the U. S. "Iron Curtain," to the conference to discover the most significant trade prospects for peacetime goods in the world today.

It is the woolen and worsted towns of America that are especially hard hit, with most woolen mills either shut or on short time and Lawrence, the principal woolen center, said to have more than 20,000 unemployed.

RHODE ISLAND, the hardest hit of the textile areas, is estimated to have 35,000 on jobless pay with the unemployment insurance fund drained to a precarious low level, according to Gov. Roberts.

In addition, employers, taking advantage of the hunger for work, are threatening to move South unless New England workers take higher workloads and grant concessions on wages and other long-established contract benefits. American Woolen, currently negotiating with the CIO's Textile Workers of America, is leading in this drive.

Widely publicized efforts to get the government to shift more of its textile orders to New England areas and disregard lower bids of other areas, ended with nothing. The southern bloc in Congress refuses to allow a relaxation of the rules.

COURT DENIES REHEARING TO FRAMED ROSENBERGS

The Circuit Court of Appeals here has turned down a second appeal by Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, who were condemned to death in an "espionage" frameup trial held in an atmosphere of war hysteria and anti-Semitism.

The court denied a petition for a rehearing on its Feb. 25 ruling upholding a Federal Court conviction. Thus, the U. S. Supreme Court was left to decide finally

the case of the first civilians ever sentenced to death on such charges.

Emmanuel H. Bloch, attorney for the Rosenbergs announced previously he would take the case to the Supreme Court.

The Appellate Court also denied a rehearing to Morton Sobell, convicted with the Rosenbergs. Sobell now is serving a 30-year prison sentence.

Goodrich Office Workers Strike Settled in Akron

By STEVE STANICK

Akron, Ohio — With the negotiated ending of the 37-day-old office workers strike at the B. F. Goodrich Co., the opening round of the Spring negotiation battles has been won by Local 5, CIO United Rubber Workers. The victory of the union is to be found not in the strike settlement as such, which returned the dispute to its initial status, but in the course of the bitterly fought struggle.

Under terms of the settlement, the union agreed to call off the strike, withdraw its unfair labor practices charge against the company and consent to an NLRB election to reestablish the local as bargaining agent for the office workers.

The company agreed to grant a modified union shop contract if the union wins, to provide the union with salary, promotion and other data if the union wins, and to permit strikers to return to their jobs without discrimination.

It had been widely recognized here that behind the provocation of the strike was an industry plot to begin the smashing of the URW-CIO as a whole in preparation for the coming Spring contract negotiations. The strike, therefore, was a testing ground between the company and the workers.

The company counted upon a split between the office and production workers, the difficult financial plight of the workers, and disunity in the union while utilizing Taft-Hartley and injunctions to break the strike. But it met with complete failure against the rock of workingclass solidarity and militancy.

A new, brilliant chapter was added to the splendid history of the Akron labor movement when BFG production workers shut down the huge plant in support of the office workers, when more than a dozen times mass picket lines defied a vicious local court injunction, and finally, when more than 30,000 rubber workers in a number of plants engaged in a protest stoppage against the conviction in contempt of court of the nine Local 5 leaders.

The readiness of the workers to fight back has already given and will continue to give serious pause to the Rubber Barons in their expected Spring offensive against the union of the rubber workers.

The decline in the anthracite industry can be shown by these figures: In 1917 about 156,000 tons of hard coal. In 1951 about 75,000 miners produced 46 million tons.

Raps Failure to Act on Increased Aid to Jobless

WASHINGTON

EMIL MAZEY Sec.-Treas. of the United Auto Workers (CIO) called the "double standard" of assistance "depraved" because it "considers assistance wise and desirable when it is given to corporations but unsound and destructive when designed to relieve the hardships and hunger of jobless workers and their families."

Mazezy was the chief CIO witness before the House Ways and Means subcommittee considering the Moody-Dingell bill (HR 6174) authorizing federal supplements to unemployment compensation pay-

ments when the unemployment is caused by civilian goods cutbacks under the mobilization program.

He was backed up by Exec. Sec. Katherine Pollak Ellickson of the CIO Social Security Committee, John Edelman of the Textile Workers Union and a statement from the United Furniture Workers. Statements in support of the measure also were filed by CIO state councils in Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island.

MAZEY blasted industry statements previously made before the

Senate finance committee that the unemployment is "normal" and needs no special U. S. action. The present unemployment of about 95,000 in Detroit, he said, is double normal.

Sec. Millis Hall of the Detroit Board of Commerce, Mazezy said, "expressed alarm loudly and at length" about unemployment there when he thought the government was going to cut critical materials allotments. But when the question of unemployment relief came up, Hall said there was no such problem, according to Mazezy.

Justice Dept. Opens New Move To Deport Mrs. Hyndman of Gary

CHICAGO.—After almost one year's inactivity in the deportation proceedings against Mrs. Katherine Hyndman, resident of Gary, Ind., the Justice Department's Immigration and Naturalization Service scheduled a new hearing for April 4 at the Gary Post Office Building, the Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born announced.

The last hearing in Mrs. Hyndman's case was held May 9, 1951. At that hearing, as at all the others since her arrest in January 1949, the government presented the usual parade of stoolpigeons and "ex-communists" who were primed to tell of her alleged Communist activities.

The setting-up of this new series of star chamber proceedings by the Immigration Service, closely followed the recent Supreme Court

decisions "legalizing" deportation persecution and denial of bail to non-citizens.

A native of Yugoslavia, Katherine Hyndman has lived in the United States for 39 years, since the age of 6. She has helped organize trade unions, fought for unemployment insurance in the unemployed councils of the 30's. In 1942 she moved to Gary, where she won civic recognition for her work in helping to mobilize the community for a united war effort. Perhaps her most outstanding contribution to the community has been her constant fight to end jimcrow, and her striving for more harmonious relations between Negro and white citizens.

Mrs. Hyndman is married to a Gary steel worker, a U. S. citizen, but has had her own application for citizenship denied several times.

THE UAW LEADER quoted the Michigan Unemployment Commission as saying present unemployment is distinguished from postwar peaks in the Detroit area by its long and continuing duration. "The number of workers monthly exhausting their benefit rights is more than double," Mazezy continued, "and the Commission added that not all of Detroit's unemployed will find work even when defense production scheduled for the area is underway."

Labor Sec. Maurice J. Tobin told the subcommittee: "During the past six months there has been gradually increasing unemployment for the country as a whole. In August there were 1,578,000 unemployed workers in the labor force. This number has increased to a March figure of 1,804,000."

Tobin recounted the new manpower policy which allows awarding of contracts under special procedure to unemployment distressed areas but added: "The awarding of contracts will not result in an immediate increase in employment."

West Pennsylvania Labor Notes

BETHLEHEM. — The kind of settlement steelworkers win in their current contract struggle will depend entirely on their own fighting strength and the support they win from other sections of labor and labor's allies, it was declared here last week.

In the latest issue of its shop paper, "Bethlehem Steelworker," put out immediately before the April 8 strike deadline, the Communist Party's Lehigh Valley Section urged steelworkers here to formally accept all offers of support from the Mine Workers and other unions and to vigorously campaign against a rise in the price of steel.

And, it urged, "Take the offensive against the companies. Let them know that if they refuse to accept in full the Wage Stabilization Board's proposals, and force a strike, that steelworkers will throw all their basic demands into the ring again."

Twenty thousand Bethlehem Steel Co. workers here are involved in the contract struggle.

THE SHOP paper charged that the companies' refusal to accept the WSB's proposals, which will average about 17½ cents in 1952, constitutes an attack, led by the steel trust, against all labor.

This attack it warned is aimed at forcing still higher prices and taxes upon the workers, while keeping the wage freeze. It is an attempt to eliminate all collective bargaining, with all disputes de-

cided by a government which big business dominates.

It said that even the chairman of the WSB admitted that its proposals do not break the wage freeze but only mean "catching up" with the freeze limit. The \$12 a ton price rise demanded by the steel firms would amount to three times what they would have to pay out in wages under the WSB proposals, it stated.

WHILE BASIC steelworkers were impatiently awaiting the outcome of last minute negotiations before the strike deadline, as we went to press, thousands of fabricating steel workers were anxiously eyeing the basic steel situation with their own specific problems in mind.

Fabricating workers' wage levels are in the main behind those in basic steel, especially those at the big Baldwin locomotive plant in Eddystone where the steel union's contract with the company also has expired.

The basic steel wage settlement would influence the outcome of negotiations at Baldwin and at other fabricating plants where contracts have yet to run out.

RANK AND FILE workers in these shops were calling for unity with their brothers in basic steel, maintaining that fighting unity of all steelworkers is the only guarantee of victory in the fight for higher wages and against steel companies' splitting maneuvers.

ASK MAYOR TO ACT

JENKINS CAN BE FREED, MASS PRESSURE WILL DO IT

(Continued from Page 1)

Moore family last Christmas. But no action has been taken here in Philadelphia—where the Democratic administration has the power to act—to free Jenkins, the city's outstanding victim of genocide, the crime of government against the Negro people, for which the United States has been indicted before the United Nations.

Not only is Jenkins, the most publicized victim of this policy of genocide, still entombed in Eastern Penitentiary. Negroes are still being shot down by police in the streets of Philadelphia; their homes and hotels are being invaded; Negro men and women continue to be beaten by police; the school system reeks with jimmie; the whole ghetto pattern of Negro life continues unabated in Philadelphia.

MAYOR CLARK did make a tremendous campaign recently to greet the Queen of Holland, ruler of a country whose white ruling class is growing fat off the exploitation of the colored peoples of Indonesia.

The Mayor could make better use of this time by acting immediately to live up to his promises of fighting for clean government by acting first for the freedom of Byard Jenkins and then to mobilize his entire administration against the jimcrow system which is poisoning the life of our city.

ately to live up to his promises of fighting for clean government by acting first for the freedom of Byard Jenkins and then to mobilize his entire administration against the jimcrow system which is poisoning the life of our city.

The Mayor and District Attorney should hear from every union, church, civic, fraternal or other groups:

ACT TO FREE JENKINS NOW!

(First of a Series)
(Editor's Note: The Free Jenkins Committee, 1530 N. 11 St., a group headed by Negro church leaders, has issued a new summary of the facts in the Jenkins frame-up, and has a movie available. The material can help to bring the case into every organization.)

Progressives Move

PITTSBURGH.—The Progressive Party of Western Pennsylvania has moved its office to 2103 Centre Ave., near Erin St.

The building will be open daily from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m., telephone: Grant 1-7309.

Peaceful Trade

(Continued from Page 1)

that there should be a "restoration of free, uninterrupted trade between nations with the removal of all import-export tariff restrictions."

And S. Beryl Lush, Philadelphia importer-exporter, who was forced to cancel his trip to the conference because of State Department pressure said Russia is "wide-open to American trade and wants to save face in the cold war by trading with the U. S. on a friendly basis."

Could peaceful trade with the East mean jobs for laid-off Baldwin locomotive workers? Certainly, with half the world crying for desperately needed railroad equipment.

Could clothing, textile and hosiery workers find jobs if trade with the East were opened? Certainly.

THE IMMEDIATE problem of workers in Pennsylvania, therefore, is to demand that their leaders in both the CIO and AFL re-

verse their disastrous stand on foreign policy, their continued support of a war program that at this moment is leading to layoffs and economic crisis and if not stopped can lead to outright death and destruction.

A practical program for Pennsylvania workers is to demand that trade with all countries, on the basis of equality, be restored. The Soviets maintain that capitalism and communism can co-exist peaceably. They invited businessmen from all over the world to Moscow to discuss their stand and to prove it in life by developing peaceful trade relations.

Pious words from the State Department that the Moscow Economic Conference was just a propaganda trick will not provide jobs for unemployed textile, hosiery, clothing, aluminum or railroad equipment workers.

A policy of peaceful trade with all countries will.

(Another article in this series dealing with the sharpening economic crisis in Pennsylvania will appear next week.)



BEN CARREATHERS

Charge FBI Agents Seek a Negro 'Cvetic'

PITTSBURGH.—The Ben Carreathers Defense Committee, charges in a widely distributed leaflet entitled "Thirty Pieces of Silver" that FBI agents have been "snooping and prowling in the Negro community, asking people to become stoops to frame up innocent individuals, particularly those who have long been active in the fight for Negro rights."

Careathers is one of the defendants in the pending Pittsburgh "6" Smith Act case. He has for many years been an outstanding leader in the struggles of the Negro people of this area.

These FBI agents, the leaflet charges, "are trying desperately to find a Matt Cvetic, (notorious local labor spy and government witness in the late trials of Steve Nelson, Andy Onda and James Dolsen) among the Negro people."

THE AGENTS, after managing to get their feet inside the door of the person approached, ask him or her if they know Careathers. Working in pairs, one of them does the talking while the other snoops around, meanwhile watching the reactions of the person questioned.

If the questioned person knows the Communist leader, he is asked if he is "friendly" with him, and whether Careathers ever solicited him to join the Communist Party. The inquiries wind up with the question as to whether he had ever heard Careathers say anything about the overthrow of the government "by force and violence."

The leaflet quotes the agents as assuring those approached that the government is not "penny-pinching," as "there are some good jobs around for those who are willing to play ball" (become stool-pigeons.) This attempt to "pressure Negroes into becoming stool-pigeons against innocent people" is branded as "criminal" and readers of the leaflet are urged to protest such misuse of government agents to FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover and the U.S. Attorney General in Washington.

VOICING THE resentment of the Negro community, against this attempt to "buy Judases who are willing to sell their souls for 30 pieces of silver," the leaflet demands: "What has the FBI done about the cold-blooded bombing murder of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore of Mims, Florida? What have they done about lynchings of Negroes in the South?"

"What about the beating to death of the Negro World War II veteran in Bainbridge, Ga., by policemen on the pretext that he was 'acting smart'? What about the shooting of Willie Irvin and Samuel Shenhard by the sheriff in Florida while they were handcuffed?"

"What has the FBI done about these and other similar crimes? And what about the growing police brutality and terror in our own community? Shouldn't they be investigated? Obviously," the leaflet concludes, "nothing has been done

New Westinghouse Seniority Rules Hit Negro Workers

EAST PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Although a specially called mass meeting two weeks ago of about 6,000 production workers of the huge Westinghouse plant voted 10 to 1 for a strike against the new seniority system arbitrarily imposed on the workers March 28, the system is still in effect.

Officers of Local 601, CIO International Electrical Workers, are still "negotiating" with the company despite 19 months during which this Mellon-owned concern refused the slightest concession. There is widespread apprehension among the workers.

This feeling is particularly strong among the Negro workers, who number about 1,400 in a to-

tal production force of approximately 13,000. It was voiced by Wm. H. Peeler, the only Negro among the officers of the Local. He is division steward in the copper mill and Linhart works.

Peeler wanted to speak at the mass meeting but President Charles E. Copeland of the union had excluded him from the list of speakers, although Peeler had worked with Copeland and the rest of the IUE leaders to wrest union representation rights from the UE. When the Negro leader persisted in attempting to talk, IUE officials had the Turtle Creek police eject him from the stadium.

IN A STATEMENT of Peeler's views, the Pittsburgh Courier quotes him as declaring that the new Westinghouse occupational seniority plan is "bad for the race" and its permanent adoption would "stymie" the 1,400 Negro workers now employed. He declared that the plan would prevent most of the Negro employees from getting better jobs than those they now hold while other provisions in it would make their tenure less secure "should the plant reduce its labor force to its normal 9,000 from its present war-swollen 13,000 employees."

The Courier points out that "the entry of Negroes into the more skilled categories of employment at Westinghouse is already limited by the refusal of the company to admit them either to the apprentice training courses or to the Westinghouse Technical night school."

LOCAL 601, UE, which maintains an office here, has been urging that all Westinghouse workers unite against the company in order to retain the plant-wide seniority system. In a leaflet it warns Westinghouse workers, however, "not to tolerate any settlement that takes away ANY part of the seniority rights we have had."

The statement points out that IUE President Copeland, speaking at the mass meeting for the IUE Local Executive Board, praised the seniority plan "cramped down the workers' throats, with the aid of James B. Carey, at the Buffalo, New York, Westinghouse plant." This is the same plan the company has arbitrarily imposed on its workers here and which IUE Local 601 officers are supposed to be fighting.

MEANWHILE SOME 300 production employees at the Westinghouse Nuttall Works of Pittsburgh were furloughed for a day as the result of the first shift having walked off the job an hour before quitting time in order to attend a union meeting of protest against unsettled grievances.

The action was also in support of the fight against the occupational seniority plan at the East Pittsburgh plant, and a demonstration against the company's closure for seven weeks of its lamp plant at Trenton, New Jersey.

Nuttall Works employees are represented by the United Electrical Workers, Independent.

Hearing April 14

PITTSBURGH.—The Defense Committee for the Pittsburgh "6" urges that all who can attend the hearings on the new trial motion for Steve Nelson, to be argued Monday, April 14, before Judge Harry M. Montgomery and two other judges by attorney Basil Pollitt of New York.

The hearing will take place in Judge Montgomery's courtroom No. 7, the County Courthouse, beginning at 10 a.m.

Pennsylvania Edition of

THE WORKER

Address all mail to: Box 5544, Kingsessing Station, Philadelphia 43, Pennsylvania

Fabricator Signs Steel Union Contract

PITTSBURGH.—The first union contract in this district under the Wage Stabilization Board recommendations in the steel hearings has been signed by the CIO United Steelworkers with the Acheson Manufacturing Co. of nearby Rankin.

The 12-month agreement covers over 300 workers engaged in the production of plumbing supplies. The three recommendations of the WSB applicable to the firm, according to its president, George R. Acheson, Jr., are the 17½-cent hourly wage hike, six paid holidays and a three-week vacation after 15 years work.

Peace Film Passed By State Board

PHILADELPHIA.—The Pennsylvania State Board of Censors has reversed its ban on the film "Peace Will Win" it was announced by Henry Beitscher, Philadelphia director of the Progressive Party. The film, a 58-minute documentary of the 1950 World Peace Congress in Warsaw, was disapproved by the board on March 19, 1952, on the grounds that it tended "to corrupt and debase morals."

Beitscher, who had leased the film for Philadelphia showings by the Progressive Party, filed an appeal before the board which resulted in the board reversing its decision and releasing the film for public showings.

Legal assistance in the appeal before the board was provided by the Philadelphia branch of the American Civil Liberties Union in response to a civil liberties appeal from the Progressive Party.

SKF Workers

(Continued from Page 1)

ment satisfactory to the union was reached. The two suspensions were lifted with back pay for time lost. The company withdrew all threats of disciplinary action against the stewards and executive board members. The company agreed to reopen the grievance procedure with a pledge to deal in good faith.

The union membership at a Sunday meeting ratified the agreement.

The unity and fighting spirit of the SKF workers had brought them a great victory against a hardened NAM opponent.

A STEELWORKER.

about these crimes. The Truman administration and the FBI are not interested in solving the real problems facing the Negro people."

CONTRIBUTIONS for the Carreathers defense and that of his five co-defendants should be addressed to the Defense Committee for the Pittsburgh "6," Box 1063, Pittsburgh 30, Pa.

WAGE SLASHES LOOM AS AUTO BOSSES SPEED LINES

Michigan Edition The WORKER

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Lansing Fisher Workers Vote to Strike on Unbearable Speedup

LANSING. — A strike against speedup has been voted by a 93 percent majority of the General Motors workers here in the Fisher plant, UAW officials report. Action is expected within the next 30 days, union spokesmen said, as they prepared the machinery for strike.

The main reason for the pending

strike action is that the production lines are running faster all the time and in many cases with reduced manpower.

According to reports at the union membership meeting held March 30 the speedup pace is creating such a serious health hazard, that many older workers simply can't take the production

and have been forced to leave the plant.

The 93 percent vote for strike was the largest vote on any issue ever polled in the past six years of the local's history and left no doubt that the members are determined to get action against speedup.

Ford Workers Demand Election in May As Administrators Spout Company Line

DEARBORN. — While the Reuther-controlled "Ford Facts," one time union paper of the Ford Rouge workers, tried to cover up Reuther's illegal seizure of Local 600, thousands of Ford workers are demanding elections in the union May 14, so as to let the union again be run by the membership.

In every building in the giant Rouge plant petitions are being circulated and signed by thousands of workers, now occupying the

offices at Ford Local 600, a leaflet on wage increases was issued last week by tool and die workers. It was titled, "Keep Your Eye on the Ball" and said: "We are ready for the call to action that will give the final push needed to obtain our 29 1/2 cent raise."

It's exactly one year since the Ford tool and die makers opened up the campaign for elimination of the differential between the jobbing shops and the "captive" shops, Ford, GM, Chrysler, Briggs, Budd.

Meanwhile management, knowing that Reuther's administrators sitting in the local office aren't going to lead any struggles in the plant against speedup, is pressuring through the foremen for more production.

Under the guise that production standards have not been set on the new model, the company has its stooges demanding higher productivity.

The same thing in Chrysler Dodge Main has produced a strike vote as it has in Fisher GM plant

in Lansing.

And what advice does "Ford Facts," controlled by Reuther now, give to Ford workers battling speedup? On page one is a statement headlined, "Don't Get Caught."

Scrutiny of this masterpiece of strategy is that you should always be working around your job, give the company 480 minutes work a day, don't get caught doing nothing.

Not a call for action like in Dodge and Fisher, against the estimated 15 to 25 percent speedup, but a belly crawling statement, that says, "Don't Get Caught."

This is the kind of "leadership" being offered to Ford workers by the bunch of synthetic phonies Reuther has placed in the office of Ford Local 600.

As the workers, Negro and white native born and foreign born, men and women move unitedly to sign their names by the thousands demanding the return of their local—they will also unite for action against speedup.

Jobless Buick Workers Fight for \$60 Weekly Despite Redbaiting

FLINT, Mich. — Unemployed members of Buick UAW Local 599 were stabbed in the back when Local President Burt Moore dissolved their committee. Moore further repudiated the committee's petitions backing \$60 weekly compensation for duration of unemployment and proposing a caravan of unemployed to Lansing.

A member of the committee, John St. John, wrote a strong defense of its actions in the Flint Weekly Review. St. John, a native of Flint and World War II veteran who has been laid off since October, said that unemployed union members found they could save their homes and possessions only through organizing themselves.

He told how the committee got hospital attention for an unem-

ployed member's sick daughter; saved the refrigerator of another; the pickup truck of another. He himself had almost lost his furniture until the committee got busy. He credited the committee's efforts with formation of the Mayor's committee to help prevent evictions.

"There were some good, honest union men who helped us out," St. John adds, "and we know them for being straight guys who will fight for the underdog no matter who rebais them."

"I'm good and sick of these cowardly attacks and I'm going to tell what I think about them and if anyone wants to call this subversive then let them make the most of it. If any of the little Hitlers in the local want to make me out as un-American, they are welcome to try."

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT.—Wage cuts are coming for over 1,000,000 auto workers, members of the UAW, by June 1 if you go by the characters who manipulate the government's Bureau of Labor Statistics cost of living index to which auto workers' wages are tied.

They are claiming that "cost of living" dropped from 189.1 to 187.9 or 1.2 points. In Michigan the State Department of Labor is claiming that food prices in 10 outstate cities dropped 1.7 percent.

The BLS boys have a nice name for this wage-cutting gimmick. They say it's a "lull in inflationary pressures."

But the average auto workers' wife here will look in vain for any "lull in inflationary pressures" or any drop in the cost of living. Approximately 200,000 workers unemployed in Michigan are out of employment compensation checks of \$27 a week, with \$2 for each dependent, not to exceed four. Unemployed by the thousands who have exhausted their allowed 20 weeks of unemployment compensation benefits have to "live" on \$16.50 a week relief checks for a family of four, if they can break through red-tape to get even that.

Not included in the computation of items that go to make up the estimated cost of living are war taxes, now one of the biggest outlays for a worker. A couple of months ago the BLS did include beauty parlor visits, however.

If the BLS index shows a drop of more than 1.4 percent by June 1, then one million auto workers will take a two-cent hourly cut in wages. Railroad and textile workers just took a one cent cut when the index dropped 1.2 percent.

"PRODUCTIVITY"

Coming up in June is the four cent "improvement" factor of the

UAW's five-year contract. This is a productivity raise, based on increased production.

Already the employers are working on their usual angle of getting that 4 cents now out of the sweat and toil of the workers. Speedup, the bane of an auto worker's life, is the angle and is down the lines and operations here in the auto plants. This is how they get the 4 cent an hour back in production many times over.

In Ford's some operations have been boosted 15 to 25 percent, as for example on some press jobs in the Press Steel Building. In Dodge Main, in the Trim Department manpower is being reduced but workers left have to turn out the same production. In the Wire Room at Dodge's new standards were set on some 30 operations after the Wire Room chief steward, Edith Van Horn, was fired. A plant wide strike vote is pending among the 18,000 Dodge workers.

In Plymouth, on the body line for the 1952 model the company wants 97.7 jobs an hour. On the 1951 model, the company got an average of 85 an hour.

On the block line they want 44 more blocks a day in department 76. Each worker turns out five and two-tenths blocks per day. The company wants five and four-tenths per man per day. And this speedup would go "all around the horn" as they say, meaning on every job.

That's before the 4 cent an hour productivity raise. And after June the company will continue to

(Continued on Page 8)

P.P. Ballot Drive Requires:

Final Detroit Push Sat., Sun.

DETROIT.—Wayne County supporters of the Progressive Party pledged enthusiastically to go over the top this weekend in the campaign to secure 7,000 signatures in the county to assure the presence of peace candidates on the Michigan ballot. Mobilizations are slated for Saturday, April 12, from 10 a.m. on at 1442 Griswold, Room 301; and Sunday, April 13, 10 a.m. on at 2705 Joy Road. Then Wayne PP members plan to bring the campaign outstate until the May 4 deadline.

Speakers at a countywide meeting last week described the wonderful response found by campaigners who have gone out among the people with the message of peace, democracy, equal rights.

Jerome Shore, PP state secretary, told of one 72-year-old German-American who lives on a remote rural route in the Marquette area. Without a car, but with tremendous conviction, this man had already gathered 50 names and was still going strong.

The petition drive is being carried on in the name of attorney George Crockett who faces a four-month jail term for upholding the democratic principles for which the PP stands. Hugh DeLacy predicted that the PP nationally will secure two million votes and hold the balance of power, to be wielded for peace, against jincrow, and for the welfare of all Americans.

Judge Rules White Mother, Now Married To Negro, May Never See Her Son

DETROIT.—Because his mother married a Negro, a five-year-old boy has been torn forever from her arms by self-styled liberal Circuit Court Judge Frank Fitzgerald.

By judicial decree Fitzgerald seeks to establish in Michigan the white supremacist laws of the lynch-ridden South. In a city where hundreds, perhaps thousands, of interracial couples have established their homes, Fitzgerald threatens any who have children by previous non-interracial marriages with the worst punishment of all—absolute, complete, final separation from those children.

Fitzgerald has campaigned for political office by appealing for votes from labor and especially the Negro people. His ruling against Mrs. Bernice Beckman Riggins, proves that the liberalism he assumed for vote-catching, was a thin veneer for Ku Klux Klan philosophy.

Last week's Pittsburgh Courier reveals that Fitzgerald himself awarded Mrs. Riggins full custody of little Eric when she divorced Beckman in an uncontested suit on Aug. 9, 1950. In less than a month Beckman petitioned for custody of the boy, but it was not until a year later on Sept. 24, 1951, after she married Riggins, a Negro, that Fitzgerald issued an illegal "ex-parte" order granting Eric to his father in order to "protect" him.

Fitzgerald then denied Mrs. Riggins all visiting privileges with Eric and issued a restraining order preventing her from ever seeing the child. On March 4, 1952, Fitzgerald issued a writ of injunction permanently separating mother and son.

Mrs. Riggins' attorneys, Henry Heiding and Jesse Williams, have entered a motion for a re-hearing on Beckman's petition.

Moscow Trade Parley Brings Jobs for Europe's Industries

THE BIG INTERNATIONAL news this week provided a welcome change for millions of people. The center of the stage was not occupied by bellicose threats to spread existing wars into large-scale world war. Instead all eyes were turned to Moscow where 475 delegates from 45 countries gathered in business-like conference.

Business-like was the word, for under discussion was how to revive world trade, especially trade between the capitalist and socialist worlds, trade which had been artificially embargoed under orders from the U.S. State Department.

Despite State Department efforts to prevent the conference businessmen and economists gathered from all over, including the U.S. The State Department's embargo and the crushing economic burden of war preparations had begun to play havoc with European industry and it was also felt in many industries where millions were out of work or working short time—industries like auto, textile and clothing.

THAT the Socialist countries were ready and able to buy from the capitalist countries was shown in first immediate results. The British delegation, headed by Lord Boyd-Orr, British Conservative and former head of the United Nations Food and Health Organization, negotiated a deal for sales to the Soviet Union and China of millions of dollars worth of clothing, textiles and other goods, with promises of more orders to come.

The orders presented immediate hope for a revival of the British textile industry which had been in a slump for months. The USSR, China and other countries were also ready to place similar orders in the U. S., with prospects for re-employment of textile and clothing workers.

THE ORDERS were only a beginning but already presented confirmation of the offer made by Mikhail Nesterov, president of the Soviet Chamber of Commerce. Nesterov, on the second day of the conference announced that the Soviet Union was ready to offer \$7.5 to \$10 billion worth of trade

with the capitalist countries for ships, machinery, tools, textiles and other goods. Of this, Nesterov offered to place orders for more than \$1 billion in the U. S.

U. S. newspapers, such as the New York Times, were taken aback by the initial successes of the conference. They feared that a revival of trade would undermine the whole idea of the cold war, that it would confirm repeated statement by Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin that there was no reason why capitalist and socialist countries could not live together peacefully. The initial trade deals dented their claims that the trade offers were only "propaganda."

AMERICAN businessmen, hard-pressed by shrinking markets, were already beginning to question the wisdom of the state Department's efforts to prevent attendance at the conference. A few businessmen,

such as Lawrence Vickrey of San Francisco, did attend anyway, as did several trade unionists.

Here, at home, Lawrence Ottinger, president of the U. S. Plywood Corp., rapped the State Department's attitude, declaring that "sooner or later we must establish friendly relations with Russia or go to war. If every overture on her part is assumed, to be in bad faith, however possible that may be, better relations are impossible."

A PROF. OF ECONOMICS at Rutgers University said that "it is distressing to read that a number of eminent European economists have had sense enough to accept the invitation to attend... while United States economists decided to stay away." He added that this is a "disturbing failure to perform their duties as scholars."

The State Department was finding it more and more difficult to

keep Western Europe in line as unemployment keeps spreading and trade with the East offers hope for easing their problem. And even at home, workers as well as businessmen, as they learned of the results of the conference were beginning to speak up for a resumption of trade. Not only would it mean jobs in our consumer industries, but it would be a tremendous step for building a stable peace.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that as of March 1951 about 36 million persons 20 years old and over were outside the labor force. Of these, 13 million had substantial paid work experience.

Standard Oil of New Jersey was the nation's biggest money-maker in 1951, ousting General Motors Corp. from first place.

EXCLUSIVE IN MONDAY'S DAILY WORKER Concentration Camps

The first eye-witness report and photos of the construction of the Administration's new concentration camps. Daily Worker reporter Will Parry and photographer Mel Kirkwood show what Federal Prison Camp 38 at Tulelake, Calif., looks like.

They take pictures of this camp, one of those intended for peace advocates under provisions of the McCarran Act. They speak to residents of the area, who have no use for this kind of "construction."

"Here in this fertile, agriculturally wealthy valley," wrote Parry, "the pattern for fascism is being stamped out."

This report provides an eloquent appeal to all Americans as to why they should fight for the repeal of the McCarran, Smith and all other repressive acts. It is a graphic argument as to why Americans must unite to return our government to a course of peace and expanding democracy.

Make sure to get your copy of Monday's Daily Worker. Get extra copies for your friends, shopmates and neighbors.

MONTIVIDEO PEACE PARLEY DEALT WAR CAMP BIG BLOW

Delegates to Give Details at Report Back Meeting Next Thursday

By JOHN PITTMAN

"THE BIGGEST NEWS about the Inter-Continental Peace Conference," said Mrs. Mary Russak, a small earnest woman who has earned the title of "Veteran Fighter for Peace," is that the conference was held, and held as scheduled on March 12 to 16.

That is big news, Mrs. Russak explained because the metropolitan commercial press of our country has suppressed the fact that nearly 300 delegates from 10 countries of the Western Hemisphere met under illegal conditions in Montevideo, Uruguay, on the scheduled date, and carried through the business of the peace conference. Indeed, so thick is the curtain of silence which the Washington government and the monopoly-coordinated newspapers have drawn around the peace conference that not even New Yorkers, who have nine commercial dailies from which to choose, will get a first-hand picture of the spectacular and impressive peace conference until Mrs. Russak and her three fellow-delegates from the United States tell them at a "Report Back Meeting" at the Yugoslav Home next Thursday, April 17.

MRS. RUSSAK, who represented the Labor Conference for Peace, would like to carry this report to other cities in our country

because, as all the delegates agreed, the Montevideo conference was one of the most inspirational events that have occurred in the Western Hemisphere.

"It was a conference of struggle," said young Angel Torres, a seaman delegate who represented the Rank and File Maritime Workers of New York. "All the time it was going on, a fight had to be carried on to keep it going."

Torres told how the Uruguayan government had also knuckled under to Washington pressure at the last moment, and as the Chilean and Brazilian governments had done earlier, abruptly banned the conference. Yet, the Uruguayan people and the other peoples of Latin America were determined that the conference would be held.

Accordingly, said Torres, the conference committee arranged to obey the letter of the old law which Montevideo police had dug up against any public meeting which would denounce a friendly nation, but simultaneously they held the conference under virtual underground conditions. One plenary session was held in a private home with all the delegates prepared to begin dancing in case the police arrived. Another plenary session was held as a picnic on a big ranch. Special sessions for women, youth, labor and cultural

workers were held in private homes.

MISS LORRAINE HANSBERRY, who represented Freedom Associates and delivered a personal message from Paul Robeson to the conference, told of the great mass meeting on March 15 in the Plaza of Italy at the intersection of Agraciada and Colonia Sts. "The Plaza was packed with thousands of people," said Miss Hansberry, "right under the windows of the United States Embassy, and the police were everywhere."

"I told them I had a greeting from a great citizen of the United States, a great champion of the peace," she said. "They didn't wait for me to call his name. They knew. They interrupted with great shouts of 'Viva Robeson.'"

Miss Hansberry was greatly impressed by the people's courage under conditions of fascism and semi-fascism.

"The Latin Americans have collected 8,000,000 signatures to petitions for a Five Power Pact of Peace under conditions which have meant death and imprisonment for thousands who merely dared to speak out for peace," she said. "They have so imposed their will on their corrupt puppet governments that only Colombia, Bo-

livia and Puerto Rico have been able to send troops to Korea."

THE THREE DELEGATES, and presumably also the fourth, Mrs. Estelle Schwartz who represented the Illinois Youth Peace Council was not present at the interview, were agreed on one formula which partly explained the achievements of the Latin American peace movements.

"The demand for peace," explained Mrs. Russak, "is never raised in isolation, never raised without being merged with an immediate demand for such things as lower prices, shorter hours. And no immediate demand is ever raised without associating it with the demand for peace."

The conference issued a call to all the peoples of the hemisphere for speeding the signature drive for a Five Power Pact of Peace. Its main resolution projected a full program for the restoration and preservation of peace in the world.

(More details of the Conference will appear in The Worker Magazine of April 27. Watch for it.)

Membership of the United Auto Workers (CIO) in 1951 averaged 1,184,507, the union reported. Its total assets amounted to \$8,883,535, including nearly \$6 million in liquid assets.

Hearst Slips!

School Lunch Prices Go Up

School lunches in the 21 Pittsburgh High Schools went up two cents today on each food portion except beverages, which means a jump from eight to ten cents per portion.

Herron Hill High School, the only Pittsburgh high school lunchroom on the Federal Lunch Program, raised its lunch cost from 20 to 25 cents.

Milk subsidies in lunch

Russia's Food Prices Slashed

LONDON, April 1. — (INS.)

The Moscow radio says that

retail food prices throughout

the Soviet Union will be cut to-

day by 10 to 20 percent.

These two stories appeared one under the other in the April 2 editions of the Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph, a Hearst newspaper. The first tells how school lunches will go up in price for youth in 21 Pittsburgh high schools. But in the Soviet Union food prices were slashed from 10 to 20 percent, the fifth cut in food prices there since the end of the war.

AFRICANS RALLY FOR FREEDOM TO ROBESON'S SONGS

PAUL ROBESON'S BASS voice roared for freedom in Johannesburg and Harlem this week as 11,000,000 non-white South Africans begin their epic struggle to be citizens of their native land.

Thousands of Africans marched to the voice of Robeson pouring from loudspeakers in the Johannesburg Square in Johannesburg where speakers, led by Dr. J. S. Moroka, president of the African National Congress urged them to refuse to obey the Apartheid (total jimmecrow) laws of the fascist Malan government. Following the meetings held in Johannesburg Durban, Capetown and other centers, plans of the ANC, the South African Indian Congress and the Franchise Action Committee, representing the Cape Coloreds, were worked out for defying the law setting aside special bus and train seats, living areas, park benches and amusement places for non-whites.

THE AFRICAN freedom movement was supported by the Council

on African Affairs, headed by Robeson. During some three hours on the corner of Harlem's Lenox Avenue and 126 St., at least 5,000



DR. J. S. MOROKA

persons heard a number of speakers explain what the Africans were fighting for and were urged to support them.

The fight in Africa, Robeson declared, is "a challenge to us Negroes from the Africans, who are saying to us, 'How long are you going to take it?' Applause greeted Robeson's statement, 'If the South Africans win some freedom, we will win some here, too.'"

SPEAKERS in the Harlem meeting included Mrs. Charlotta Bass, Vice-presidential candidate of the Progressive Party; Peter Hyun, Los Angeles Korean-American peace leader; Claudia Jones, Negro woman Communist leader and Smith Act defendant; William L. Patterson, secretary of the Civil Rights Congress.

The rally demanded that President Truman stop all government aid to South Africa, and a letter was adopted to Congressman Adam Clayton Powell, asking that he urge Congress to speak out

against the Malan regime. A similar letter was sent from the rally to New York City Councilman Earl Brown for action in the City Council.

THE CAA backed its promise of support to the African people with a round-the-clock picket line before the South African Consulate, 60th St. and Madison Ave.

Besides the CAA, two other groups have conducted actions in behalf of the African people. One, a committee of churchmen led by the Rev. Adam Clayton Powell and the Reverend Donald Harrington of Community Church, conducted a picketing action on Sunday, April 6; the other, the African Nationalist Movement, is carrying on general agitation.

Dr. Aphaeus Hinton, director of the CAA, declared that it is the aim of the Council to develop a united front of all the groups interested in aiding African freedom. Communications addressed to all groups on the subject had been

SACHER PRESENTS APPEAL FOR GUS HALL

Attorney Harry Sacher this week made an eloquent appeal to three justices of the U. S. Court of Appeals to reverse the fantastic three-year "contempt" sentence imposed on Gus Hall, national secretary of the Communist Party last Fall.

The labor attorney pointed out that the Hall sentence broke a thousand-year judicial precedent.

Hall was sentenced by Judge Sylvester Rayn for failing to give himself up last July after he lost his appeal against the five-year sentence inflicted by Judge Harold R. Medina in the frame-up Smith Act trial of 1949.

Sacher told the court that the law makes no provision for any additional jail sentence in such cases. Bonds are forfeited and bench warrants for the arrest of missing defendants are issued in such cases. And the defendants then serves his regular term.

"No 'contempt' sentences have ever been imposed on such grounds in the 1,000-year history of Anglo-American law," declared Sacher.

And no three-year sentence has ever been imposed on "contempt" charges in the New York Federal Court before, and probably never in America, other lawyers have observed.

The length of the sentence is as unprecedented as the nature of the case.

Judge Ryan, incidentally treated the millionaire gangster Frank Costello very differently yesterday. Costello got 18 months after a jury conviction on a "contempt" charge. In the Costello case Ryan had abundant precedents to sustain the verdict. In the Gus Hall



GUS HALL

case, where Ryan was both judge and jury, he had none.

Under Ryan's ruling Hall will begin serving his three-year sentence after his Smith Act term expires.

Sacher himself must serve a six months' prison term for what the courts called his extreme "zeal" in the defense of his clients in the 1949 Smith Act case. The sentence was imposed by Judge Harold Medina, who was determined to victimize the Communist attorneys.

Sacher did not let this unjust punishment cool his zeal for his client yesterday, however. And he shattered the Government's two "contempt" counts one by one.

The first count against Hall cited a court order by Judge William Bondy, permitting him to travel to and from his home in Ohio. Bondy specified that Hall's

bonds would be lifted if he failed to return to the jurisdiction of the New York Federal Court. No other punishment was specified, pointed out Sacher. And he protested against the "contempt" sentence, which violated the 1,000-year precedents in bail cases.

The second count charged Hall with violating Judge Ryan's order of Jan. 2, 1951, directing him to report to the custody of U. S. marshals for prison.

The prosecutor admitted that Hall had never been served with this court order, however. And Sacher emphasized that there was no evidence that Hall knew about the order. He could not therefore be in "contempt" of an order of which he knew nothing.

Roy M. Cohn, Assistant U. S. Attorney, failed to deal with Sacher's chief arguments in a brief reply.

Justices Harrie B. Chase, Jerome Frank and John Biggs, Jr., the latter from Philadelphia, reserved decision.



Moscow Trade Parley Orders Mean Jobs for Britain's Textile Workers, Could Do Same Here

BOSTON

TEXTILE WORKERS of New England, unemployed or on short time in tens of thousands, read with interest news stories of heavy textile orders that China and the Soviet Union are negotiating to place with Britain's Lancashire mills as a result of the Moscow International Economic Conference.

Lancashire, like New England's textile towns, is suffering heavy unemployment because of lack of orders. When representatives of the Soviet Union and People's China expressed a desire to place big orders for goods, among them textiles, Lord John Boyd Orr, head of the unofficial British delegation at the Soviet-sponsored conference, hurriedly wired the textile trade organizations in England that they are "missing opportunities" if they don't rush over with samples "raw wool tons, woolen and worsted yarn and cloth, cotton

yarn and gray cloth rayon yarn."

ORR RECEIVED a prompt reply of the readiness of the British textile manufacturers to take those orders. About 75,000 persons are reported unemployed in Britain's textile with little relief in sight unless a significant export trade is developed.

It was the U. S. State Department that organized a general campaign of sabotage of the Moscow conference among the Western countries. But unofficial delegations broke through the U. S. "Iron Curtain" to the conference to discover the most significant trade prospects for peacetime goods in the world today.

It is the woolen and worsted towns of America that are especially hard hit, with most woolen mills either shut or on short time and Lawrence, the principal woolen center, said to have more than 20,000 unemployed.

RHODE ISLAND, the hardest hit of the textile areas, is estimated to have 35,000 on jobless pay with the unemployment insurance fund drained to a precarious low level, according to Gov. Roberts.

In addition, employers, taking advantage of the hunger for work, are threatening to move South unless New England workers take higher workloads and grant concessions on wages and other long-established contract benefits. American Woolen, currently negotiating with the CIO's Textile Workers of America, is leading in this drive.

Widely publicized efforts to get the government to shift more of its textile orders to New England areas and disregard lower bids of other areas, ended with nothing. The southern bloc in Congress refuses to allow a relaxation of the rules.

COURT DENIES REHEARING TO FRAMED ROSENBERGS

The Circuit Court of Appeals here has turned down a second appeal by Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, who were condemned to death in an "espionage" frameup trial held in an atmosphere of war hysteria and anti-Semitism.

The court denied a petition for a rehearing on its Feb. 25 ruling upholding a Federal Court conviction. Thus, the U. S. Supreme Court was left to decide finally

the case of the first civilians ever sentenced to death on such charges.

Emmanuel H. Bloch, attorney for the Rosenbergs announced previously he would take the case to the Supreme Court.

The Appellate Court also denied a rehearing to Morton Sobell, convicted with the Rosenbergs. Sobell now is serving a 30-year prison sentence.

Goodrich Office Workers Strike Settled in Akron

By STEVE STANICK

Akron, Ohio — With the negotiated ending of the 37-day-old office workers strike at the B. F. Goodrich Co., the opening round of the Spring negotiation battles has been won by Local 5, CIO United Rubber Workers. The victory of the union is to be found not in the strike settlement as such, which returned the dispute to its initial status, but in the course of the bitterly fought struggle.

Under terms of the settlement, the union agreed to call off the strike, withdraw its unfair labor practices charge against the company and consent to an NLRB election to reestablish the local as bargaining agent for the office workers.

The company agreed to grant a modified union shop contract if the union wins, to provide the union with salary, promotion and other data if the union wins, and to permit strikers to return to their jobs without discrimination.

It had been widely recognized here that behind the provocation of the strike was an industry plot to begin the smashing of the URW-CIO as a whole in preparation for the coming Spring contract negotiations. The strike, therefore, was a testing ground between the company and the workers.

The company counted upon a split between the office and production workers, the difficult financial plight of the workers, and disunity in the union while utilizing Taft-Hartley and injunctions to break the strike. But it met with complete failure against the rock of workingclass solidarity and militancy.

A new, brilliant chapter was added to the splendid history of the Akron labor movement when BFG production workers shut down the huge plant in support of the office workers, when more than a dozen times mass picket lines defied a vicious local court injunction, and finally, when more than 30,000 rubber workers in a number of plants engaged in a protest stoppage against the conviction in contempt of court of the nine Local 5 leaders.

The readiness of the workers to fight back has already given and will continue to give serious pause to the Rubber Barons in their expected Spring offensive against the union of the rubber workers.

The decline in the anthracite industry can be shown by these figures: In 1917 about 156,000 miners produced over 100 million tons of hard coal. In 1951 about 75,000 miners produced 46 million tons.

Raps Failure to Act on Increased Aid to Jobless

WASHINGTON

EMIL MAZEY Sec.-Treas. of the United Auto Workers (CIO) called the "double standard" of assistance "depraved" because it "considers assistance wise and desirable when it is given to corporations but unsound and destructive when designed to relieve the hardships and hunger of jobless workers and their families."

Mazezy was the chief CIO witness before the House Ways and Means subcommittee considering the Moody-Dingell bill (HR 6174) authorizing federal supplements to unemployment compensation pay-

ments when the unemployment is caused by civilian goods cutbacks under the mobilization program.

He was backed up by Exec. Sec. Katherine Pollak Ellickson of the CIO Social Security Committee, John Edelman of the Textile Workers Union and a statement from the United Furniture Workers. Statements in support of the measure also were filed by CIO state councils in Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island.

MAZEY blasted industry statements previously made before the

Senate finance committee that the unemployment is "normal" and needs no special U. S. action. The present unemployment of about 95,000 in Detroit, he said, is double normal.

Sec. Millis Hall of the Detroit Board of Commerce, Mazezy said, "expressed alarm loudly and at length" about unemployment there when he thought the government was going to cut critical materials allotments. But when the question of unemployment relief came up, Hall said there was no such problem, according to Mazezy.

Justice Dept. Opens New Move To Deport Mrs. Hyndman of Gary

CHICAGO. — After almost one year's inactivity in the deportation proceedings against Mrs. Katherine Hyndman, resident of Gary, Ind., the Justice Department's Immigration and Naturalization Service scheduled a new hearing for April 4 at the Gary Post Office Building, the Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born announced.

The last hearing in Mrs. Hyndman's case was held May 9, 1951. At that hearing, as at all the others since her arrest in January 1949, the government presented the usual parade of stoolpigeons and "ex-communists" who were primed to tell of her alleged Communist activities.

The setting-up of this new series of star chamber proceedings by the Immigration Service, closely followed the recent Supreme Court

decisions "legalizing" deportation persecution and denial of bail to non-citizens.

A native of Yugoslavia, Katherine Hyndman has lived in the United States for 39 years, since the age of 6. She has helped organize trade unions, fought for unemployment insurance in the unemployed councils of the 30's. In 1942 she moved to Gary, where she won civic recognition for her work in helping to mobilize the community for a united war effort. Perhaps her most outstanding contribution to the community has been her constant fight to end jimcrow, and her striving for more harmonious relations between Negro and white citizens.

Mrs. Hyndman is married to a Gary steel worker, a U.S. citizen, but has had her own application for citizenship denied several times.

THE UAW LEADER quoted the Michigan Unemployment Commission as saying present unemployment is distinguished from postwar peaks in the Detroit area by its long and continuing duration. "The number of workers monthly exhausting their benefit rights is more than double," Mazezy continued, "and the commission added that not all of Detroit's unemployed will find work even when defense production scheduled for the area is underway."

Labor Sec. Maurice J. Tobin told the subcommittee: "During the past six months there has been gradually increasing unemployment for the country as a whole. In August there were 1,578,000 unemployed workers in the labor force. This number has increased to a March figure of 1,804,000."

Tobin recounted the new manpower policy which allows awarding of contracts under special procedure to unemployment distressed areas but added: "The awarding of contracts will not result in an immediate increase in employment."

Facing the Facts

[Beginning with this issue, William Albertson, under indictment in a Smith Act frameup, will write a regular column for The Michigan Worker dealing with his point of view on the problems and struggles of the workingclass in Michigan. Today he writes on the Communist position on the Trucks Bill.]

By WILLIAM ALBERTSON

WITH THE ENACTMENT of the Trucks Bill by the state legislature the drive towards fascist repression against labor and the people in Michigan has taken a huge leap forward. It is significant that the bill passed the House and the Senate unanimously; significant because in both houses sit certain "representatives" of labor. It is also significant that an attempt to include in the bill a ban on fascist organizations such as the Ku Klux Klan and the Black Legion was defeated.

This bill, designed by the auto manufacturers and their fascist-minded flunkies, will now be used to attempt to legalize the Communist Party of Michigan, to legalize all people's organizations and even trade unions which will be dubbed "communist fronts" whenever they struggle in the interests of the people.

THE ACTION of the legislature—and of Gov. Williams if he signs the bill, and he said he would—legalizes and gives the "go ahead" signal to the Ku Klux Klan and the Black Legion once again to start their force and violence terror campaigns against the auto workers and the Negro people.

This unconstitutional monstrosity wipes out the Bill of Rights of our United States Constitution. By dubbing any organization or individual "communist" the State Police can deny them the right of free speech, free press, free assembly, unhampered practice of religion, free elections and the right to run for public office, and attempt to force them to register as "communist" or "communist front." The labor frameup sabotage clause of the bill will be used by the State Police at the behest of the auto manufacturers to legalize strikes in any or all plants in the State of Michigan.

COMMUNISTS in Michigan are dedicated to the fight against fascist repression and for peace. They will continue to stand courageously in the forefront of the struggle of the workingclass for their class interests. They will, regardless of the Trucks Bill or any other conditions and circumstances which may be brought about by the enemies of labor and the people, continue to mobilize the working class, the Negro people, and all the oppressed in the struggle to guarantee a world at peace, to work for a government which respects and enforces the rights of the peoples under the Bill of Rights, to fight together with the Negro people for their full political, social, and economic equality NOW, and for a life of economic security.

To comply with the Trucks Bill means to halt the fight in the interests of the working class and the Negro people. To comply with the Trucks Bill means to help Big Business rape the United Constitution and the Bill of Rights. To comply with the Trucks Bill, means to deprive the working class of its major instrument for the guarantee of victory—the Communist Party. Therefore, Michigan Communists will not register with the State Police or with any other agency.

THE BLINDNESS to the effects

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of this bill on the labor movement exhibited by certain labor leaders in this state made the enactment of this bill possible. Auto workers and many other people know that the UAW top brass is dominant in the Democratic Party in this state. The UAW could have defeated this bill, and still can guarantee a veto if its membership is mobilized to demand the veto.

If top leaders allow this bill to become law and then operative, they will be held responsible by their memberships when this bill begins to hit the UAW locals, when local leaders are framed on charges of "sabotage," when this bill is used to help the auto barons and their fascist stooges cripple the local unions.

Repressive legislation, attacks against the rights of labor and the people, fascist methods and fascism have never in history succeeded in crushing either the Communist Party or the will of the working class and its allies to struggle for a better life. Where fascist methods or fascism has prevailed for a time, the Communists continued to function under those conditions. Today, in all of those countries like Germany, Italy, and Japan the Communists have become major political parties. And in many they have been elected by the people as the dominant parties in their governments. Eastern European countries and China are examples of this historic truth. Spain will also prove this true. And there is nothing that can be done by the Michigan or federal legislatures to change the course of history.

MICH. PEACE DELEGATION

DETROIT.—Michiganders participating in the 800-strong People's Assembly for Peace April 1 found official Washington cold to their plea for world agreement against war.

Delegates, exhibiting the half million signatures already collected nationally on petitions for a Five Power Peace Pact, voiced the sentiment of most American who have replied in nationwide polls that they favor immediate peace in Korea and a meeting among Truman, Churchill and Stalin.

Nevertheless Sen. Moody and Reps. Machrowicz and O'Brien chose to treat their visiting Michigan constituents spokesmen for a minority. All three hotly defended the Truman government's foreign policy, the cold war against "Communism" and continued non-recognition of the government which represents 500 million Chinese.

Stanley Nowak, for several terms leader of the Democratic minority in the State Senate at Lansing, co-chaired a delegation which met with a national Democratic Party spokesman on the matter of rearming Germany. The delegation of 30 included German-American women, Jewish and Negro leaders, mothers of drafted boys, veterans. The peace-seekers warned that America is building a new and threatening Nazi war machine in the Western European Army—but the party spokesman insisted that Truman's motives were purely for peace.

Nowak also participated in a delegation to the State Department where spokesman Francis Russell refused flatly to discuss any issues or answer questions. Russell read a prepared statement attacking the delegation.

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Demand Open Hearings, Veto of Trucks Bill Now, McPhaul Says

By ARTHUR MCPHAUL

Exec. Sec'y Civil Rights Congress
DETROIT.—Two months ago the Civil Rights Congress sent a delegation to Lansing to oppose the Trucks Bill. We talked to many senators who indicated that they were opposed to this bill as unconstitutional. Why not one of them voted against the Trucks Bill

is a matter of speculation. I believe that hysteria and fear is responsible.

It is a sad commentary when representatives elected to represent the people are so intimidated they fail to discharge their duty toward the people because of a small group of reactionary witch-hunters.

As a Negro I am especially critical of our two Negro Senators and the three Negro members of the House for failing to oppose and vote against the Trucks Bill. If they didn't know that any repressive laws would directly victimize the whole Negro people their suspicions should have been aroused when amendments to limit KKK activities were defeated.

The bill was passed in the legislature. It can still be voided by the action of the masses of the people. I can remember a few years ago when the infamous Callahan Act also passed in both Houses. Yet, because of the pressure of the people, Kim Sigler, then Governor, held open hearings and permitted the people to express their opinions. The overwhelming majority opposed it. Though Sigler did not veto the bill, his attorney general declared it unconstitutional and until now the Callahan Act is a dead-letter in the Lansing archives.

The people of Michigan must at once demand that Gov. Williams grant open hearings on the Trucks Bill. The Governor has ten days in which to sign or veto the bill after it reaches its desk. Therefore it is imperative that the people act immediately to stop this most vicious of recent anti-labor, anti-peoples' laws.

We in the Civil Rights Congress believe that all who love peace and democracy must join in planning measures to end once and for all the steady stream of repressive legislation engulfing our state. We are convinced that this can be done. We feel, however, that it will require the joint efforts of every democracy-loving individual and organization in Michigan.

We are scheduling a conference for May 10 and 11 at 2705 Joy Rd. Here we will discuss and plan means by which the true feelings of the people of this state can be made known to the powers-that-be.

The success of our efforts will depend on the participation of every individual and organization in Michigan cherishing freedom and democracy. We urge the unions, churches, organizations as well as individuals, small clubs etc., to send delegates or observers to this conference.

Reaction is intensifying its efforts to suppress completely every democratic right. We the people can stop this repression—but we must act and act now.

Allan Eviction Hearing Monday

DETROIT.—The Court hearing on the eviction of William Allen, editor of the Michigan Worker, will be held on Monday, April 14, 10 a.m. in room 104, County Building, before Circuit Court Commissioner Arthur W. Sempliner. All readers who can are urged to attend.

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Scholle rPposes Labor Act To Influence Dem's Choice

DETROIT.—Gus Scholle, state president of the Michigan CIO, declared that organized labor must definitely use its power and influence to see that a pro-labor, liberal candidate is chosen to run for President on the Democratic ticket in 1952.

Scholle pointed to what would happen if political machine hand-pickers were left to select the candidate. He gave as an example, George Fitzgerald, former National Committeeman of the Democratic Party in Michigan, who when he resigned his post, said that he would work for Sen. Russell, the Dixiecrat candidate for President.

Scholle said, "CIO must prevent any reactionary or one who is not a liberal and pro-labor." Scholle said there were some to choose from: Supreme Court Justice William Douglas, Gov. Mennen Williams, Gov. Stevenson of Illinois and others.

Meanwhile the district Democratic convention was held here with labor which makes its main point repeal of the Taft-Hartley, playing the prominent part and electing most of the delegates to the coming National Democratic Convention.

A deliberate piece of discrimination aimed at the candidacy of Charles Diggs, Sr., for Congress was worked in the First Congressional District convention. Diggs is one of the best known Negro leaders in this area and for years was a joint fighter with another former State Senator, Stanley

Flint Judge Scraps Rent Control Law

FLINT.—Circuit Judge Paul V. Gadola, who has done many a hatchet job for General Motors Corporation, last week ordered the city of Flint not to enforce its 10-year-old rent control ordinance. Now rents are expected to soar while the city's unemployed can scarcely make ends meet and employed workers are snowed under by high living costs and enormous taxes never offset by the penny raises received under the escalator contract.

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Peace Action

Peace Delegate

Chicago's delegate to the recent Inter-American Peace Congress in Montevideo, Estelle Schwartz, is back now with an exciting story to tell of the historic meeting and of the growing peace movement throughout this hemisphere. She will speak soon at a large public gathering and will be available to speak before unions and other groups.

Packing Petition

The United Packinghouse Workers are plugging their own peace petition. The District One paper, "The Champion," pointed out this week: "The peace struggle is probably one of the most important campaigns we've ever had. An atom war would make our wage fight meaningless. Higher pay doesn't do any good if you're dead. Now's the time to pitch in and help—Big Business has the money, but we have the people and our lives are worth fighting for!"

Forum on Africa

The South Side Council of the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives will conduct a forum on dealing with the colonial liberation movement in Africa on Tuesday evening, May 6, at 1174 E. 57 St. Among the speakers will be Darrell Randall, who studied conditions in Africa for the Methodist Board of Missions.

Renazification

The University of Chicago Maroon, campus paper, last week printed a special four-page supplement dealing with German rearmament and its threat to world peace. The material was prepared by the Faculty-Graduate Committee.

Petition Campaign

With warm weather time here, the American Peace Crusade is planning to step up its Five-Power Peace Petition campaign. APC leaders urged that groups make preparations to "get out into the streets, parks, picnic groves with petitions." The APC campaign was given a lift by the Assembly for Peace in Washington last week where Chicagoans active in the peace petition drive had an opportunity to visit Congressmen and see how concerned they are over peace sentiment at home, especially in this election year.

Students for Amity

The Progressive Students Association at Northwestern University reports 225 signatures already gathered on its three-point petition calling for: (a) a resumption and increase of trade between countries of the East and West; (b) an exchange of students and delegations in the arts and sciences between all countries; (c) "a big-power conference, including the United States, Great Britain, France, the Soviet Union, Communist China, and India for the purpose of easing tensions and promoting better relationships."

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Steel Workers Want Raise NOW as Gov't 'Seizes' the Plants

— See Page 3 —



Fires are banked as preparations are made to close the U.S. Steel mill in South Chicago. The 600,000 steel workers closed the mills Wednesday before President Truman's seizure and subsequent back to work order became effective.

Complete
week-end paper
with Magazine
section inside

Speedup in the Auto Plants

The auto workers know "speedup works you out of a job and 200,000 in the union are idle."

Jefferson and McCarran Act

Jefferson's fight against the Alien and Sedition Act has its parallel in today's battle for freedom and liberty.

It's a Holiday for Stoolies When Un-Americans Arrive

By Carl Hirsch

CHICAGO IS BEING alerted that "the turncoats are coming!" For the House Committee on Un-American Activities, headed for Chicago, will most certainly bring in their wake a host of renegades, labor spies, strikebreakers, professional racists, FBI agents, ex-convicts—and whoever else will bear false witness for a fast buck.

This rat brigade, now swelled to enormous numbers, is the main basis for the Committee's work. The pied pipers of the Un-American Committee bring them from city to city to perform selected chores.

They are a rabble of camp followers, who have made this committee their meal ticket. In its 14 years of existence, the Committee has expended \$1½ million of public funds. That kind of money will buy a carload of lies.

More than that, the Committee has taken special pains to protect these trained seals and to help them beat the rap for any of their past felonies.

The Annual Report of the Committee for 1951 concludes with recommendations of a series of bills. One of these would provide "immunity" for witnesses with shady backgrounds, who appear before the Committee. The Committee explains that such a law would be useful "where witnesses, while having information of undoubted value to the work of the committee, have refused to answer questions on the basis that to do so might incriminate them."

THIS STOOLPIGION legion

is now being rehearsed for their Chicago grand opening, date soon to be announced. They will be presented here with the proper ballyhoo and fanfare, complete with their trick memories, parrot-like recitations of names and dates, forged membership cards in the Communist Party.

Who are some of the "expert witnesses" who have appeared before hearings of the Un-American Committee? Here are a few samples:

• PETER J. INNES, a labor spy who had been expelled from the National Maritime Union for stealing \$500 from the union treasury; subsequently sentenced to eight years imprisonment for attempted rape of a small child.

• WILLIAM C. McCUISTON, an organizer of strikebreaking goon squads; he testified before the Committee while under indictment for the murder of Philip Carey, a labor leader who was shot and clubbed to death in New Orleans.

WITCHHUNT COMMITTEE HIT BY CIO PACKING STEWARDS

CHICAGO. — A joint statement was being signed by all UPWA department stewards in the packing plants here denouncing the House Committee on Un-American Activities for its attack on the UAW Ford local and for its latest anti-labor offensive.

The action was significant in view of the impending visit of the House Un-American Committee to Chicago with the packinghouse union as one of its possible targets. The stewards charged that the committee's assault "is now launched upon those local unions that have distinguished themselves

with a record of real militant fighting against the wage freeze, against discrimination, and for the welfare of their membership."

It was noted that the last visit of the committee to Chicago was timed with a labor board election for bargaining rights at the Armour plant here "in the vain hope that this would cause our union to lose the election."

The stewards resolved to "unite our ranks solidly behind our democratically-elected union leaders regardless of race, color or political beliefs and resist any sneaky union-busting attack."



• WILLIAM O. NOWELL, an ex-member of the fascist Silver Shirts; labor spy and confidential advisor to the fascist leader, Gerald L. K. Smith.

• WILLIAM T. GERNAEY, labor spy exposed by the LaFollette Committee as agent No. 0273 employed by the notorious strike-breaking outfit, Corporations Auxiliary.

• EDWIN PERRY BANTA, a pro-Nazi propagandist, member of the Christian Front and collaborator with Nazi agents. He died in jail while serving a three year sentence for conspiracy to commit a felony.

• WALTER S. STEELE, editor of a Coughlinite magazine; sponsor of a pre-war book entitled "Communism in Germany," a piece of outright pro-Nazi propaganda containing a preface by Adolph Hitler.

SCARCELY less notorious than these "witnesses" have been some of the Committee's counsel and its investigators.

One of the Committee's chief investigators was a man named Edward F. Sullivan. It was disclosed that he had been employed as a

(Continued on Page 5)

Urge Protests On Slashing of Planned Housing

CHICAGO. — An appeal went out to all Chicago trade unions and other organizations this week to protest the slashing of the public housing program.

The United Public Workers Local 2 urged that broad action be taken in view of the passage of a bill by the House of Representatives in Washington to reduce the total number of housing units to be started in one year from 75,000 to 5,000.

"This is outrageous in view of the fact that Chicago alone is in need of 200,000 public house units," the UPWA pointed out.

Leontine M. Daniels, president of UPWA Local 2, announced that members of the local local are prepared to speak before unions and other groups on the housing crisis. She said that a film strip on public housing was also available to organizations from the Chicago Housing Authority.

Student Parley

From several Chicago area campuses, students will be going to the University of Wisconsin at Madison, to attend a National Student Conference for Academic Freedom, Equality and Peace, to be held April 25-27.



MRS. WILLYE JEFFRIES

April 12 Tribute To Mrs. Jeffries

CHICAGO.—William L. Patterson, CRC executive secretary, will fly here this weekend to join Chicagoans in celebrating the birthday of Mrs. Willye Jeffries, 62-year-old veteran of the struggle for housing and tenants' rights.

The affair will be held Saturday night, April 12, at the Packinghouse Labor Center, 4857 S. Wabash Ave. and Consumers Council, will be honored for her many years of active work, particularly on the South Side where she is an outstanding community figure, loved and respected as a staunch fighter in the tenants' movement.

Ask U.S. Women To Send Peace Letters Abroad

CHICAGO. — A campaign of "Letters for Peace" addressed by American women to women in the Soviet Union, has been started by the Woman's Committee of the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship, as a major project to build world peace and understanding.

The immediate aim of the campaign will be to get a minimum of 500 "Letters for Peace" sent to Russia by women and women's organizations of the Chicago area, during April, May and June.

In their letters, it is suggested Chicago women tell about their families, their special interests and their desire for world peace. These letters will be forwarded to the All-Union Women's Anti-Fascist Committee of the Soviet Union where they will be translated and forwarded to Soviet women with similar interests. The letters in reply, together with translation, will be sent to the original correspondents in the United States.

Women and women's organizations interested in this project should send letters addressed to "Dear Unknown Friend," to the Women's Committee, CCASF, Room 50, 68 W. Washington St., or call ANdover 3-1878 for a speaker to explain the project before organization meetings.



STEVE NELSON

Steve Nelson to Speak at Rally On Smith Act

CHICAGO. — A man who has spent his entire adult life fighting fascism, Steve Nelson of Pittsburgh, will be here on April 25, to tell why he is today fighting for his freedom against a sedition frameup in Pennsylvania and faces trial under the Smith Act.

Nelson will speak at the Chopin Center, 1547 N. Leavitt on Friday evening, April 25, at 8 p.m.

The Communist leader stirred the entire nation with his dramatic defense of the Bill of Rights in the Pittsburgh sedition trial in which he acted as his own lawyer.

After the frameup ruling was handed down, Nelson declared, "The American people will reverse this verdict. The American people will defeat the plotters of fascism. This knowledge gives me strength."

NO SOONER was the sedition trial over than Nelson and five other Pittsburgh leaders were arraigned under a Federal indictment charging them with violation of the Smith Act.

Nelson has a wife and two children, who stood heroically by his side throughout the trial.

The Pittsburgh working-class leader made a distinguished record fighting fascism in Spain where he was lieutenant colonel of the Lincoln Brigade, one of the International Brigades which fought against Franco and the forces of Hitler and Mussolini in 1937.

The affair here on April 25 will also mark the 15th anniversary of the Lincoln Brigade, who ranks included American volunteers against fascism who went to Spain from every corner of the United States.

A statement by the committee sponsoring the affair called on Chicagoans to make this a big rally against fascism, "in support of those who have fought international fascism for a decade and a half and who are today fighting fascist frameups under the Smith Act."

Open Mass Drive On Jimcrow W. Side Stores

CHICAGO.—West Side chain stores with more than 85 percent Negro patronage and a jimcrow hiring policy were given a final warning this week to begin hiring Negroes for decent jobs.

The West Side Chapter of the Chicago Negro Labor Council delivered this ultimatum to managements of Woolworth, Walgreen and Scott Stores (Butler Bros.) in the Madison St. and Western Ave. area.

The facts on the discriminatory policies of these stores were presented in leaflets to residents of the area for them to consider "before you spend another dime in these stores."

THE COUNCIL demanded that the stores begin hiring Negro workers as clerks, cashiers, typists, bookkeepers and store managers, instead of limiting them to porters, stock clerks, dish washers and food counter help.

Mrs. Hortense Spaulding, chairman of the organization, disclosed that in repeated meetings with management, the council's demands were flatly rejected.

"That is why we are now bringing the thousands of shoppers in this area directly into the fight," she said. "We have heard so often that 'the customer is always right.' We intend to see that these stores abide by that policy when it comes to hiring Negroes for better jobs."

NEW POLISH FORESTS

WARSAW (Telepress).—The Polish state planted 742,000 hectares of new forests during seven post-war years, which is more than has been planted during the 20 years of capitalist Poland.

ILLINOIS DUSABLE EDITION

The Worker

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Editor: CARL HIRSCH.

What's On?

BIRTHDAY PARTY honoring Mrs. Willye Jeffries for her 62 years of pioneering in tenants' struggle. Saturday evening, April 12, at Packinghouse Labor Center, 4857 S. Wabash. Auspices: Chicago Tenants and Consumers Council.

SEE the Film Forum presentations every Friday, 8:15 p.m. at People's Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago Ave., and every Sunday, 7 p.m. at ASP Hall, 946 N. Clark St., April 18 and 20, "Mussorgsky," the great classic, in color.

HEAR STEVE NELSON, ex-Lt. Col. Abe Lincoln Brigade, and victim of Smith Act, at the celebration of the 15th Anniversary of the Lincoln Brigade, Fri., April 25, 8 p.m. at Chopin Center, 1547 N. Leavitt. Cultural program, social and refreshments afterward. 75c incl. tax. Benefit: Political Victims Welfare Committee and Committee to Defend Lincoln Vets.

WILLIAM L. PATTERSON, CRC executive secretary, will speak at a rally on Tuesday evening, April 15, at UE Hall, 57 S. Ashland.

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April 18 and 20

Packing District Parley To Act on Militant Program

CHICAGO.—District leaders of the CIO United Packinghouse Workers looked forward this week to a united district convention that will advance the union's program of economic gains for its members and take a strong progressive stand on the main issues of the day.

Hits Curb on Use of Science To Win 'Better Life for Man'

By CHARLES PIERRE

CHICAGO. — Discussing the problem of academic freedom, Dirk J. Struik, professor of mathematics from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, speaking last week before a meeting of over 100 University of Chicago students and faculty members, outlined the role of the scientist and the university in the general world struggle for a "better life for man."

Struik, currently under indictment for conspiring to advocate the overthrow of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, spoke under the sponsorship of the Chicago Maroon, U. of C.'s campus newspaper.

Drawing a parallel between conditions at the time of the American Revolution, and the world as it is today, Struik showed that during both periods the generally accepted values were being challenged by an upsurge of democratic spirit. The difference between the two periods, he asserted, was only in degree.

DEFINING the role of science and the university in this struggle, Struik pointed out that, although science has made tremendous strides toward the betterment of man's life, there are today factors which tend to interfere with the humanitarian trend of science and scholarship.

"Science," he maintained, "is being used to promote squalor, sickness and poverty. This is going on because there is profit—profit in war, disease and squalor—super-profit for a few."

Struik pointed out the intimate relationship existing between science and democracy when he

stated: "The reason for all attacks on science in this country is its struggle for a better life. Since the death of Roosevelt, this government has decided to fight democracy all over the world."

THIS TREND on the part of the American government, Struik went on, is against the ideals of the American people. Therefore, the government has developed a number of "myths" with which to hide the issues. Primary among the "myths" was that which deal with communism.

Struik showed how intimidation, and repression of the Marxist viewpoint, because of the alleged danger of such discussion, was subverting the universities' "free search for truth," and was, in addition, unrealistic in today's

The annual district parley will take place on April 19 and 20 at the union's headquarters, 4859 S. Wabash.

In an appeal to all locals, District Director Harold E. Nielson declared:

"District One has always been a bulwark of progressive thinking in our union. Let us not fail our union today when the need for aggressive action and militant leadership is more important than ever, if we are to further the interests of working people."

The convention here will precede the UPWA international convention which opens in Denver on May 12, and resolutions will be adopted here to be presented to the higher body.

world where one-third of the globe has accepted the philosophy of communism.

"I have faith," he said, "in the people's ability to remove the present Alien and Sedition laws from the books."

'Moron' at Airport? Canadians Agree With McC.

We reprint, in part, an article which appeared in the Canadian Tribune last week, under the heading, "An Insult to All Canadians."

Without a word of protest from the federal government and with an amazing apology from Premier Smallwood, 325,000 Canadians—Newfoundlanders—have been insulted by one of the biggest publishers in the United States, Col. Robert "Bertie" McCormick.

When McCormick landed at Gander airport in Newfoundland last week his plane was held up for a few hours. This so irked the Yankee publisher of the 9,000-circulation Chicago Tribune that he called Newfoundland's people "moronic,"



COL. McCORMICK

so "inbred" as to be "half-witted."

Premier Joseph Smallwood of Canada's tenth province tendered an apology to McCormick, expressing regret that "so famous a man as Col. McCormick" had been inconvenienced. McCormick is the man who has advocated for years that the U. S. should annex Canada.

But the Hon. Gordon Bradley, Canada's Secretary of State, was no so charitable. He'd like McCormick to come back to the island "so we might teach him some manners."

Liberal MP C. W. Carter, from Newfoundland, said:

"I think Col. McCormick must have been the moron around the airport. Anyone who makes statements like that can't be very well balanced."

Moscow Trade Parley Brings Jobs for Europe's Industries

THE BIG INTERNATIONAL news this week provided a welcome change for millions of people. The center of the stage was not occupied by bellicose threats to spread existing wars into large-scale world war. Instead all eyes were turned to Moscow where 475 delegates from 45 countries gathered in business-like conference.

Business-like was the word, for under discussion was how to revive world trade, especially trade between the capitalist and socialist worlds, trade which had been artificially embargoed under orders from the U. S. State Department.

Despite State Department efforts to prevent the conference businessmen and economists gathered from all over, including the U. S. The State Department's embargo and the crushing economic burden of war preparations had begun to play havoc with European industry and it was also felt in many industries where millions were out of work or working short time—industries like auto, textile and clothing.

THAT the Socialist countries were ready and able to buy from the capitalist countries was shown in first immediate results. The British delegation, headed by Lord Boyd-Orr, British Conservative and former head of the United Nations Food and Health Organization, negotiated a deal for sales to the Soviet Union and China of millions of dollars worth of clothing, textiles and other goods, with promises of more orders to come.

The orders presented immediate hope for a revival of the British textile industry which had been in a slump for months. The USSR, China and other countries were also ready to place similar orders in the U. S., with prospects for re-employment of textile and clothing workers.

THE ORDERS were only a beginning but already presented confirmation of the offer made by Mihail Nesterov, president of the Soviet Chamber of Commerce. Nesterov, on the second day of the conference announced that the Soviet Union was ready to offer \$7.5 to \$10 billion worth of trade

with the capitalist countries for ships, machinery, tools, textiles and other goods. Of this, Nesterov offered to place orders for more than \$1 billion in the U. S.

U. S. newspapers, such as the New York Times, were taken aback by the initial successes of the conference. They feared that a revival of trade would undermine the whole idea of the cold war, that it would confirm repeated statement by Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin that there was no reason why capitalist and socialist countries could not live together peacefully. The initial trade deals dented their claims that the trade offers were only "propaganda."

AMERICAN businessmen, hard-pressed by shrinking markets, were already beginning to question the wisdom of the state Department's efforts to prevent attendance at the conference. A few businessmen,

such as Lawrence Vickrey of San Francisco, did attend anyway, as did several trade unionists.

Here, at home, Lawrence Ottinger, president of the U. S. Plywood Corp., rapped the State Department's attitude, declaring that "sooner or later we must establish friendly relations with Russia or go to war. If every overture on her part is assumed to be in bad faith, however possible that may be, better relations are impossible."

A PROF. OF ECONOMICS at Rutgers University said that "it is distressing to read that a number of eminent European economists have had sense enough to accept the invitation to attend... while United States economists decided to stay away." He added that this is a "disturbing failure to perform their duties as scholars."

The State Department was finding it more and more difficult to

MONTIVIDEO PEACE PARLEY DEALT WAR CAMP BIG BLOW

Delegates to Give Details at Report Back Meeting Next Thursday

By JOHN PITTMAN

"THE BIGGEST NEWS about the Inter-Continental Peace Conference," said Mrs. Mary Russak, a small earnest woman who has earned the title of "Veteran Fighter for Peace," is that the conference was held, and held as scheduled on March 12 to 16."

That is big news, Mrs. Russak explained because the metropolitan commercial press of our country has suppressed the fact that nearly 300 delegates from 10 countries of the Western Hemisphere met under illegal conditions in Montevideo, Uruguay, on the scheduled date, and carried through the business of the peace conference. Indeed, so thick is the curtain of silence which the Washington government and the monopoly-coordinated newspapers have drawn around the peace conference that not even New Yorkers, who have nine commercial dailies from which to choose, will get a first-hand picture of the spectacular and impressive peace conference until Mrs. Russak and her three fellow-delegates from the United States tell them at a "Report Back Meeting" at the Yugoslav Home next Thursday, April 17.

MRS. RUSSAK, who represented the Labor Conference for Peace, would like to carry this report to other cities in our country

because, as all the delegates agreed, the Montevideo conference was one of the most inspirational events that have occurred in the Western Hemisphere.

"It was a conference of struggle," said young Angel Torres, a seaman delegate who represented the Rank and File Maritime Workers of New York. "All the time it was going on, a fight had to be carried on to keep it going."

Torres told how the Uruguayan government had also knuckled under to Washington pressure at the last moment, and as the Chilean and Brazilian governments had done earlier, abruptly banned the conference. Yet, the Uruguayan people and the other peoples of Latin America were determined that the conference would be held.

Accordingly, said Torres, the conference committee arranged to obey the letter of the old law which Montevideo police had dug up against any public meeting which would denounce a friendly nation, but simultaneously they held the conference under virtual underground conditions. One plenary session was held in a private home with all the delegates prepared to begin dancing in case the police arrived. Another plenary session was held as a picnic on a big ranch. Special sessions for women, youth, labor and cultural

workers were held in private homes.

MISS LORRAINE HANSBERRY, who represented Freedom Associates and delivered a personal message from Paul Robeson to the conference, told of the great mass meeting on March 15 in the Plaza of Italy at the intersection of Agraciada and Colonia Sts. "The Plaza was packed with thousands of people," said Miss Hansberry, "right under the windows of the United States Embassy, and the police were everywhere."

"I told them I had a greeting from a great citizen of the United States, a great champion of the peace," she said. "They didn't wait for me to call his name. They knew. They interrupted with great shouts of 'Viva Robeson'."

Miss Hansberry was greatly impressed by the people's courage under conditions of fascism and semi-fascism.

"The Latin Americans have collected 8,000,000 signatures to petitions for a Five Power Pact of Peace under conditions which have meant death and imprisonment for thousands who merely dared to speak out for peace," she said. "They have so imposed their will on their corrupt puppet governments that only Colombia, Bo-

livia and Puerto Rico have been able to send troops to Korea."

THE THREE DELEGATES, and presumably also the fourth, Mrs. Estelle Schwartz who represented the Illinois Youth Peace Council was not present at the interview, were agreed on one formula which partly explained the achievements of the Latin American peace movements.

"The demand for peace," explained Mrs. Russak, "is never raised in isolation, never raised without being merged with an immediate demand for such things as lower prices, shorter hours. And no immediate demand is ever raised without associating it with the demand for peace."

The conference issued a call to all the peoples of the hemisphere for speeding the signature drive for a Five Power Pact of Peace. Its main resolution projected a full program for the restoration and preservation of peace in the world.

(More details of the Conference will appear in The Worker Magazine of April 27. Watch for it.)

Membership of the United Auto Workers (CIO) in 1951 averaged 1,184,507, the union reported. Its total assets amounted to \$8,883,535, including nearly \$6 million in liquid assets.

Hearst Slips!

School Lunch Prices Go Up

School lunches in the 21 Pittsburgh High Schools went up two cents today on each food portion except beverages, which means a jump from eight to ten cents per portion.

Herron Hill High School, the only Pittsburgh high school lunchroom on the Federal Lunch Program, raised its lunch cost from 20 to 25 cents.

Milk subsidies in lunch program are being cut.

Russia's Food Prices Slashed

LONDON, April 1. — (INS.) — The Moscow radio says that retail food prices throughout the Soviet Union will be cut today by 10 to 20 percent.

These two stories appeared one under the other in the April 2 editions of the Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph, a Hearst newspaper. The first tells how school lunches will go up in price for youth in 21 Pittsburgh high schools. But in the Soviet Union food prices were slashed from 10 to 20 percent, the fifth cut in food prices there since the end of the war.

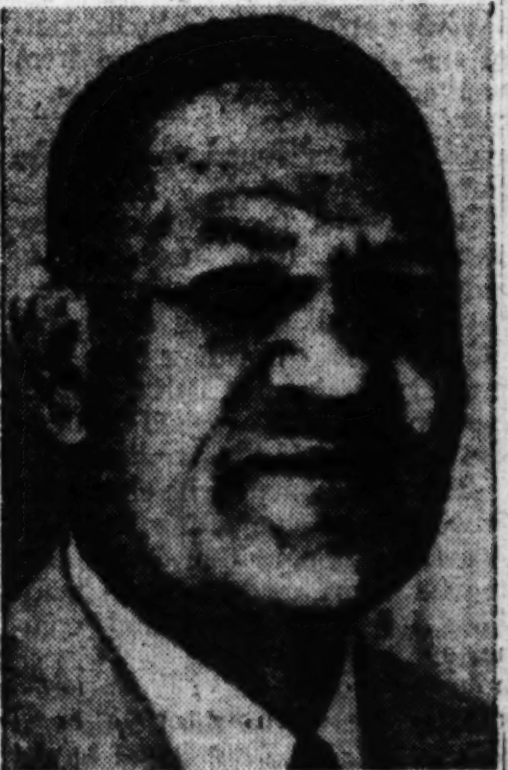
AFRICANS RALLY FOR FREEDOM TO ROBESON'S SONGS

PAUL ROBESON'S BASS voice roared for freedom in Johannesburg and Harlem this week as 11,000,000 non-white South Africans begin their epic struggle to be citizens of their native land.

Thousands of Africans marched to the voice of Robeson pouring from loudspeakers in the Fordsburg Square in Johannesburg where speakers, led by Dr. J. S. Moroka, president of the African National Congress urged them to refuse to obey the Apartheid (total juncrow) laws of the fascist Malan government. Following the meetings held in Johannesburg, Durban, Capetown and other centers, plans of the ANC, the South African Indian Congress and the Franchise Action Committee, representing the Cape Coloreds, were worked out for defying the law setting aside special bus and tram seats, living areas, park benches and amusement places for non-whites.

THE AFRICAN freedom movement was supported by the Coun-

cil on African Affairs, headed by Robeson. During some three hours on the corner of Harlem's Lenox Avenue and 128 St., at least 5,000



DR. J. S. MOROKA

persons heard a number of speakers explain what the Africans were fighting for and were urged to support them.

The fight in Africa, Robeson declared, is "a challenge to us Negroes from the Africans, who are saying to us, 'How long are you going to take it?' Applause greeted Robeson's statement, "If the South Africans win some freedom, we will win some here, too."

SPEAKERS in the Harlem meeting included Mrs. Charlotta Bass, Vice-presidential candidate of the Progressive Party; Peter Hyun, Los Angeles Korean-American peace leader; Claudia Jones, Negro woman Communist leader and Smith Act defendant; William L. Patterson, secretary of the Civil Rights Congress.

The rally demanded that President Truman stop all government aid to South Africa, and a letter was adopted to Congressman Adam Clayton Powell asking that he urge Congress to speak out

against the Malan regime. A similar letter was sent from the rally to New York City Councilman Earl Brown for action in the City Council.

THE CAA backed its promise of support to the African people with a round-the-clock picket line before the South African Consulate, 60th St. and Madison Ave.

Besides the CAA, two other groups have conducted actions in behalf of the African people. One, a committee of churchmen led by the Rev. Adam Clayton Powell and the Reverend Donald Harrington of Community Church, conducted a picketing action on Sunday, April 6; the other, the African Nationalist Movement, is carrying on general agitation.

Dr. Anhaens Hinton, director of the CAA, declared that it is the aim of the Council to develop a united front of all the groups interested in aiding African freedom. Communications addressed to all groups on the subject had been sent, he said.

EXCLUSIVE

IN MONDAY'S DAILY WORKER

Concentration Camps

The first eye-witness report and photos of the construction of the Administration's new concentration camps. Daily Worker reporter Will Parry and photographer Mel Kirkwood show what Federal Prison Camp 38 at Tuielake, Calif., looks like.

They take pictures of this camp, one of those intended for peace advocates under provisions of the McCarran Act. They speak to residents of the area, who have no use for this kind of "construction."

"Here in this fertile, agriculturally wealthy valley," wrote Parry, "the pattern for fascism is being stamped out."

This report provides an eloquent appeal to all Americans as to why they should fight for the repeal of the McCarran, Smith and all other repressive acts. It is a graphic argument as to why Americans must unite to return our government to a course of peace and expanding democracy.

Make sure to get your copy of Monday's Daily Worker. Get extra copies for your friends, shopmates and neighbors.

Plan Building of Press Group in Communities

CHICAGO.—The Building of Freedom of the Press groups through this area was undertaken here this week as part of a program of activity following the close of The Worker sub drive. Plans were outlined by the executive board of the Illinois Committee for Freedom of the Press at a meeting here last Sunday.

John T. Bernard, chairman, announced that the program includes the following main points:

1. The strengthening of existing neighborhood Freedom of the Press committees and the founding of new ones in communities and among groups of shop workers who are readers of The Worker.
2. The launching of a fund drive to help sustain The Worker and the Daily Worker.
3. The promotion of a year round circulation campaign for new subs, bundle orders and the renewal of subs as they expire.

A SUB-COMMITTEE was set

up, headed by Marion Perkins, vice-president of the state body, which will concentrate on the organizing activities.

One of the projects which is to be undertaken by the community and shop groups is a forum series. The Illinois Committee will arrange for a series of speakers to deal with the international situation, labor, the Negro liberation movement, the 1952 elections.

"We are out to build a vigorous mass organization of our readers," Bernard explained, "composed of groups that will not only defend and promote the paper but also carry on discussions and activities in keeping with the material reflected in the pages of the paper,

issues of prime concern to the American people."

IT WAS announced that the sub drive brought in a total of 1,407 readers, falling considerably short of the projected goal of 2,000.

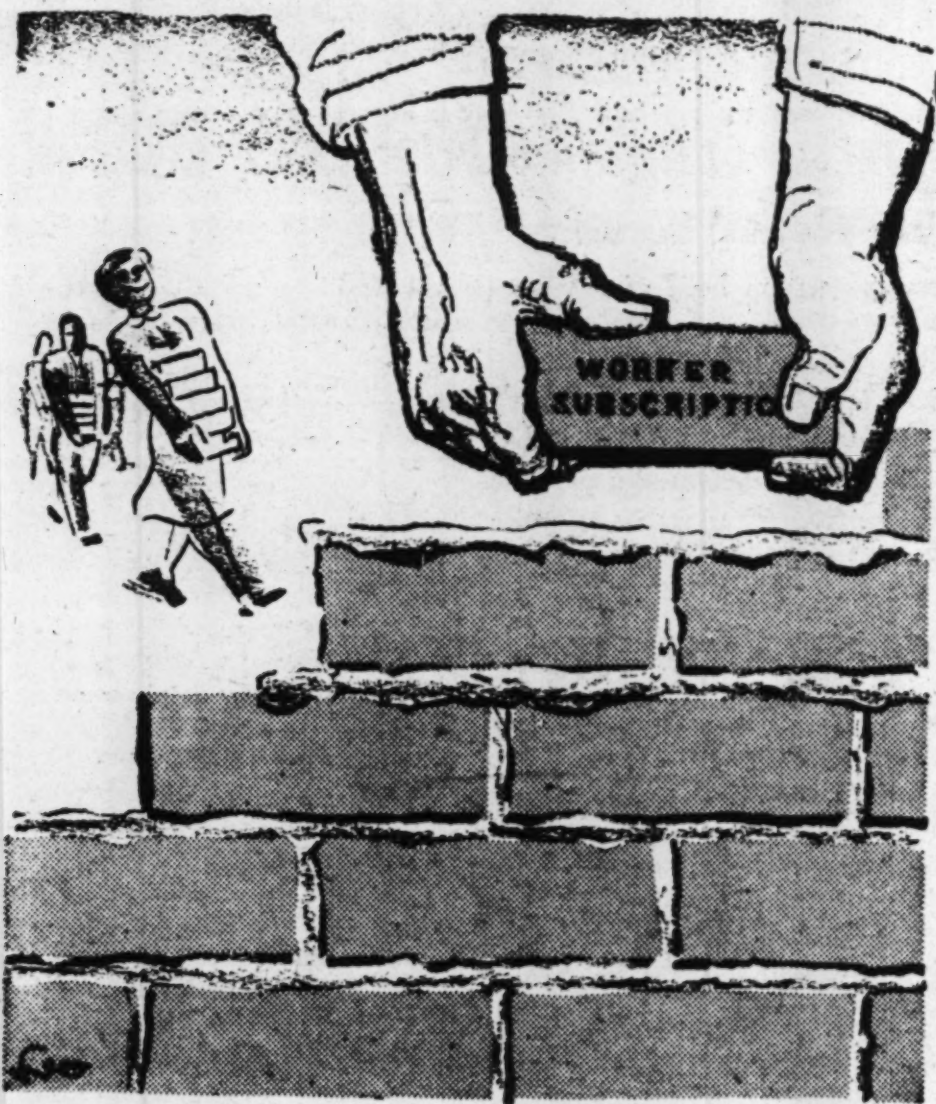
The Illinois Committee, however, made plans for sub-getting which will fulfill the original goal and go far beyond it.

"There is no reason why we cannot double the circulation of The Worker by the end of this year," Bernard declared.

Business Manager Sara Hayden issued an appeal especially to those groups which did not complete their quotas in the sub drive to continue working for fulfillment of these goals.

WHILE some areas of the city went over the top, others were slow in getting started and wound up far short of what they can actually achieve, she pointed out.

"Those groups that fell short have all assured us that this was not because of the difficulty of getting subs but due to their own failings in developing the campaign," Mrs. Hayden declared, "It is up to them to finish the job."



It's Holiday for Stoolies When Un-American Committee Arrives

(Continued from Page 1)

labor spy by the the Railroad Audit and Inspection Company, a firm which specialized in armed violence against unionists.

Sullivan, it turned out, also had a police record as long as his arm. It included repeated arrests for such crimes as sodomy, drunkenness, larceny, reckless driving.

OR COURSE, the employment of such characters is readily understandable when one examines the members of the House Un-American Committee, and particularly its chairman: Rep. Martin Dies of Texas, Rep. John Rankin of Mississippi, Rep. J. Parnell Thomas of New Jersey and (currently) Rep. John S. Wood of Georgia.

Rep. Thomas, during his chairmanship, was particularly rough on those "unfriendly" witnesses who held the Committee in contempt. However, Rep. Thomas' insistence on respect was somewhat weakened after the New Jersey congressman was shipped off to the federal pen in Danbury for pocketing \$9,000 worth of government pay checks.

Rep. Thomas' chairmanship was rudely interrupted when a group of New Jersey lawyers brought criminal charges against him. They proved that he had compelled a group of women to pose as his

"secretarial help" and then had them to endorse their government pay checks over to him in full.

THIS KIND of choice for the personnel of the committee may have been accidental. But there is nothing accidental about the fact that this committee has been a magnet for all kinds of unprincipled elements, morons and degenerates.

It's in the nature of the Committee's work. It is a necessary feature of any outfit that is out to smear, frame and railroad innocent people, to disrupt and destroy trade unions and other organizations fighting for peace, Negro rights, civil liberties.

As the Committee moves toward Chicago, after its despicable performance in Detroit, it is almost possible to give advance billing to its "star witnesses" and to foretell their false testimony.

Trade unionists and others here can already cite the names of the local stoolpigeons who will appear before the Committee.

THERE IS th FBI informer who was exposed and thrown out of a big local here after he had managed to become a steward, almost succeeding in disrupting the local. There is the Mr. Kluxer who collaborated with the company in maintaining lily-white departments in the plant where he worked,

WILLIAM PATTERSON TO BE HERE TUESDAY TO LAUNCH BIG CRC MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN

CHICAGO.—William L. Patterson, national executive secretary, Civil Rights Congress, will return to Chicago April 15 to address a huge citywide rally of CRC members and friends set for 7:30 p.m. at UE Hall, 37 S. Ashland.

Patterson will speak on the role of the CRC in the fight for civil rights, and the need for building

the Civil Rights Congress to meet the struggle ahead.

Plans for a membership drive will be presented at the rally for the approval of CRC members. The January CRC state convention voted a campaign for 3,000 new members, with 1,500 to be enrolled in the next three months.

Colonial Question

The North Side Committee for Peaceful Alternatives will discuss "Colonial People's and World Peace" on Thursday evening, April 17, at the home of Mrs. J. Turner, 607 Buckingham.

Peace Folder

The American Youth Peace Crusade this week printed a handsome six-page folder, urging youth to sign the Peace Freedom Friendship Appeal. The folder, with the cover reproducing the dramatic poster of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, pointed out that 10,000 Chicago young people have signed the appeal opposing a future of war, colonialism and genocide for the youth of the world.

POLISH ART SCHOOLS

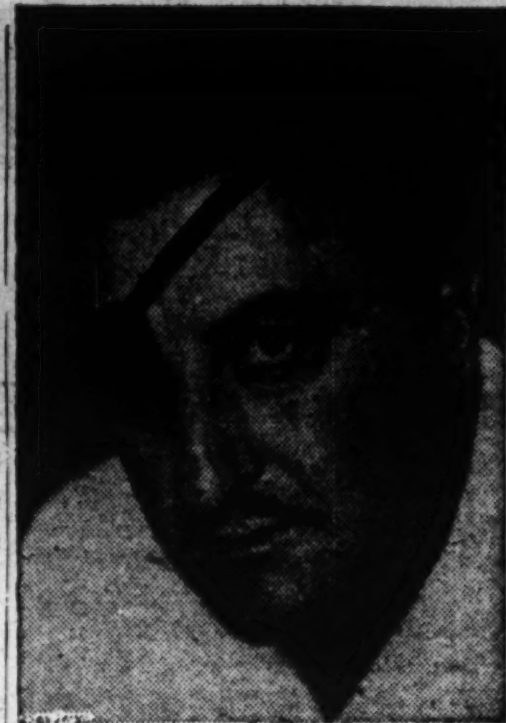
WARSAW (Telepress).—Three times as many youth as before the war—30,000 boys and girls—are studying at Polish art schools. Half of the students are children from workers' and peasants' families.

until he was found out by the union.

There are the two company agents who had succeeded in winning the trust of the workers in their local, in being elected as officers and in worming their way into the Communist Party, only to be exposed and expelled through the vigilance of the workers.

These are some of the characters who will be contacting the Un-American Committee with extended palms, ready to make headlines for Rep. Wood and company.

(Next week, the third article in this series on the objectives of the House Committee on Un-American Activities.)



MAURICE TRAVIS

Travis, Coleman To Speak at May Day Rally

CHICAGO.—Maurice Travis, international secretary-treasurer of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, will speak on the militant traditions of America's labor movement at a May Day rally to be held here on Saturday evening, May 3, at People's Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago Ave.

Travis will share the platform with Coleman Young of Detroit, executive secretary of the National Negro Labor Council.

Young's appearance was looked forward to here especially because of his recent heroic stand before

Plan Paul Robeson Visit for Jubilee

CHICAGO.—Paul Robeson will be in Chicago on May 31, it was learned this week, to take part in a "Jubilee for Peace and Freedom" at Tabernacle Baptist Church, 4130 S. Indiana Ave.

Advance preparations for the affair were being made by a Joint Sponsoring Committee including leaders of the Chicago Negro Labor Council and the Committee for the Negro in the Arts.

the House Un-American Committee in Detroit. The committee is reportedly headed for Chicago to open similar witchhunting sessions.

BOTH Young and Travis were outstanding among the speakers at the historic Cincinnati convention of the National Negro Labor Council.

Travis at that time presented his stirring appeal to white trade unionists to join in the struggle for Negro rights, an appeal which has since been reprinted in a pamphlet and circulated widely in the trade union movement.

Travis' union has among the oldest militant traditions, going back to 1886, the year when May Day first became an international working class holiday.

Chicago is the birthplace of May Day, the origin of which is linked up with the early struggles of the International Harvester workers and with the Haymarket frameup.

The May 3 meeting is being sponsored by a broad committee of leading trade unionists.

against this legislation until it has been completely repealed.

"The race haters and lynchers, in and out of government must learn that genocidal acts committed against the Negro people can lead to their own destruction. The warmongers must learn the way to peace. But we must learn too. We must learn to fight harder against our enemies. We cannot gain by hiding in a haystack to avoid the fire. We have won many friends through our past struggles. We must find those friends and make them CRC members, active in our common struggle."

PATTERSON'S appearance at the meeting will be his first return to Chicago after the tremendous ovation accorded him March 22 at a meeting here.

Chicagoans rallied them to help him celebrate his recent acquittal of contempt of Congress charges and to thunder their answer to the witch-hunting, lynch-minded American Legion leaders who, at the last minute, cancelled the downtown Civic Opera House for the March meeting.

Celebrate the 15th Anniversary of the Lincoln Brigade

SMASH THE SMITH ACT FRAMEUPS!

Hear STEVE NELSON

Greet the former Lieutenant-Colonel of the International Brigade, one of the first to enlist in the fight against Franco fascism, today a victim of the Smith Act!

FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 8 P. M.

CHOPIN CENTER, 1547 N. Leavitt

Cultural Program • Refreshments • Social

Admission 75 cents, tax included

Auspices: Committee to Defend the Lincoln Brigade Veterans and Political Victims Welfare Committee

The Worker

National
Edition

Accepted as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

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In 2 Sections, Section 1 16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

Complete
week-end paper
with Magazine
section inside

Speedup in the Auto Plants

The auto workers know "speedup works you out of a job and 200,000 in the union are idle." In Detroit they see that speedup and redbaiting go hand-in-hand, and the fight back is taking shape.

True to Irish Traditions

Easter is the anniversary of James Connolly and his fellow heroes. What is said of him can be said of the Smith Act victims today: "They shall be remembered forever; they shall be speaking forever; the people shall hear them forever."

Jefferson and McCarran Act

His fight against the Alien and Sedition Act has its parallel in today's battle for freedom and liberty. And his warning that all face the same persecution which is at first meted out to the few is as true today as when he uttered it 154 years ago.

Textile Slump and the Union

Speedup and layoffs have brought crisis to mill towns. The coming convention will be the most crucial in the life of the union. The rank and file are looking for policy changes, not a personal struggle between union chieftans.

Also Columns and Features

on movies, books, sports and
vital current affairs.
IN THE MAGAZINE

Fires are banked as preparations are made to close the U.S. Steel mill in South Chicago. The 600,000 steel workers closed the mills Wednesday before President Truman's seizure and subsequent back to work order became effective.



Steel Workers Want Raise NOW as Gov't 'Seizes' the Plants

— See Page 3 —

Deep in Graft Scandals, Dems and GOP Both Blocked Any Real Probe

By ROB F. HALL

WASHINGTON.

IMAGINE, if you can, a man standing knee-deep in garbage and declaring loudly, "The first order of business is to find out if a clean-up is needed and where." For that is the picture of James J. McGranery, the new Attorney General President Truman appointed to succeed Howard McGrath.

Even if McGranery were blind, he would know that a clean-up is needed, and he would know where. The corruption in this town is so rank that one's nose is a sure guide. In fact, the smell ought to be rather on the strong side at the Justice Department building which McGrath has just vacated. For McGrath refused to answer questions concerning his income and where and how he got it. He said he was "protecting" other Justice Department officials against an "invasion of their privacy." So much "privacy" on the part of public officials suggests that here is a place where a little airing would be in order. This McGranery must know from his three years as Assistant Attorney General from 1943 to 1946.

UNDER McGRANERY, however, there will be no probe of the Justice Department. In fact, Harry Truman set out to locate a person whose main qualification was the determination to obstruct any investigation of the Justice Department. He has found his man.

For that matter the Republicans also have their man in McGranery. It should not be forgotten that the McCarrans, Nixons and Mundts were as fearful as the Democrats of anything that approached a real graft probe. That's why they set out to silence and crucify Newbold Morris for his shortlived and hesitant steps.

That is not to say that the Republicans may not oppose McGranery's appointment. After all, that is part of their game of attempting to make it look like only the Democrats are responsible for war economy graft when actually both parties are in it up to their armpits.

RICHARDSON DILWORTH, Philadelphia District Attorney, and a Democrat, on hearing of Truman's choice, issued a statement as follows: "The appointment of McGranery . . . is so bad as to be almost unbelievable. For the regime of McGranery will be marked by incompetence, bias, favoritism and ward politics at its worst."

That description checks with what is known here. McGranery as assistant attorney general served his three years in that job with and under Tom Clark, now a Supreme Court Justice. McGranery is Tom Clark's man.

AN INVESTIGATION of the Justice Department would inevitably lead to the regime of Clark, who was Truman's first attorney

general. It would reveal for one thing, the deal which brought the cheap little fixer, T. Lamar Caudle, into the job, as assistant attorney general, a deal in which Tom Clark and former Gov. Max Gardner of North Carolina were involved.

It would reveal the failure to prosecute scores of black market operators, OPA violators, and countless instances of looting under war contracts and war surplus deals. Presiding over that mess was Clark and immediately under him, one James P. McGranery. Clearly, there will be no probe of the Justice Department.

McGranery used to be impatient with those who suggested prosecuting black market operators. He never liked "crusaders," he used to say, who proposed bringing "respectable business men" to trial. And this is the man who, in his own words, is going to "restore the confidence of the people in the integrity of the administration of justice."

BUT McGRANERY is an old fox who is wise to the way of politics. He knows that in the November elections, corruption will be a live issue and will tell heavily against the Democrats unless something is done to distract the voter's attention. Considering the character of the man, I suggest that his "solution" to that problem will be to intensify the Justice Department's campaign of Smith Act prosecutions.



JAMES McGRANERY

The use of Smith Act indictments as a weapon in an election campaign is not a new thing. This was one of the motivations of the Justice Department in 1948 when on the very eve of the campaign the eleven Communist leaders were indicted. What Tom Clark and Howard McGrath have done, McGranery will be only too happy to emulate.

The great power which resides in the office of attorney general is one of the main reasons why those appointed to this post should be men of stature and principle. But applying the lessons he learned at the knee of the Pendergast, Truman has invariably given this job to a political hack. And as he goes, Jim McGranery adds up to a typical Truman appointee.

Moscow Trade Parley Brings Jobs for Europe's Industries

THE BIG INTERNATIONAL news this week provided a welcome change for millions of people. The center of the stage was not occupied by bellicose threats to spread existing wars into large-scale world war. Instead all eyes were turned to Moscow where 475 delegates from 45 countries gathered in business-like conference.

Business-like was the word, for under discussion was how to revive world trade, especially trade between the capitalist and socialist worlds, trade which had been artificially embargoed under orders from the U.S. State Department.

Despite State Department efforts to prevent the conference businessmen and economists gathered from all over, including the U.S. The State Department's embargo and the crushing economic burden of war preparations had begun to play havoc with European industry and it was also felt in many industries where millions were out of work or working short time—industries like auto, textile and clothing.

THAT the Socialist countries were ready and able to buy from the capitalist countries was shown in first immediate results. The British delegation, headed by Lord Boyd-Orr, British Conservative and former head of the United Nations Food and Health Organization, negotiated a deal for sales to the Soviet Union and China of millions of dollars worth of clothing, textiles and other goods, with promises of more orders to come.

The orders presented immediate hope for a revival of the British textile industry which had been in a slump for months. The USSR, China and other countries were also ready to place similar orders in the U. S., with prospects for re-employment of textile and clothing workers.

THE ORDERS were only a beginning but already presented confirmation of the offer made by Mihail Nesterov, president of the Soviet Chamber of Commerce, Nesterov, on the second day of the conference announced that the Soviet Union was ready to offer \$7.5 to \$10 billion worth of trade

with the capitalist countries for ships, machinery, tools, textiles and other goods. Of this, Nesterov offered to place orders for more than \$1 billion in the U. S.

U. S. newspapers, such as the New York Times, were taken aback by the initial successes of the conference. They feared that a revival of trade would undermine the whole idea of the cold war, that it would confirm repeated statement by Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin that there was no reason why capitalist and socialist countries could not live together peacefully. The initial trade deals dented their claims that the trade offers were only "propaganda."

AMERICAN businessmen, hard-pressed by shrinking markets, were already beginning to question the wisdom of the state Department's efforts to prevent attendance at the conference. A few businessmen,

such as Lawrence Vickrey of San Francisco, did attend anyway, as did several trade unionists.

Here, at home, Lawrence Ottinger, president of the U. S. Plywood Corp., rapped the State Department's attitude, declaring that "sooner or later we must establish friendly relations with Russia or go to war. If every overture on her part is assumed to be in bad faith, however possible that may be, better relations are impossible."

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keep Western Europe in line as unemployment keeps spreading and trade with the East offers hope for easing their problem. And even at home, workers as well as business-men, as they learned of the results of the conference were beginning to speak up for a resumption of trade. Not only would it mean jobs in our consumer industries, but it would be a tremendous step for building a stable peace.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that as of March 1951 about 36 million persons 20 years old and over were outside the labor force. Of these, 13 million had substantial paid work experience.

Standard Oil of New Jersey was the nation's biggest money-maker in 1951, ousting General Motors Corp. from first place.

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"I told them I had a greeting from a great citizen of the United States, a great champion of the peace," she said. "They didn't wait for me to call his name. They knew. They interrupted with great shouts of 'Viva Robeson!'"

Miss Hansberry was greatly impressed by the people's courage under conditions of fascism and semi-fascism.

"The Latin Americans have collected 8,000,000 signatures to petitions for a Five Power Pact of Peace under conditions which have meant death and imprisonment for thousands who merely dared to speak out for peace," she said. "They have so imposed their will on their corrupt puppet governments that only Colombia, Bo-

livia and Puerto Rico have been able to send troops to Korea."

THE THREE DELEGATES, and presumably also the fourth, Mrs. Estelle Schwartz who represented the Illinois Youth Peace Council was not present at the interview, were agreed on one formula which partly explained the achievements of the Latin American peace movements.

"The demand for peace," explained Mrs. Russak, "is never raised in isolation, never raised without being merged with an immediate demand for such things as lower prices, shorter hours. And no immediate demand is ever raised without associating it with the demand for peace."

The conference issued a call to all the peoples of the hemisphere for speeding the signature drive for a Five Power Pact of Peace. Its main resolution projected a full program for the restoration and preservation of peace in the world.

(More details of the Conference will appear in The Worker Magazine of April 27. Watch for it.)

Membership of the United Auto Workers (CIO) in 1951 averaged 1,184,507, the union reported. Its total assets amounted to \$8,883,535, including nearly \$6 million in liquid assets.

Hearst Slips!

School Lunch Prices Go Up

School lunches in the 21 Pittsburgh High Schools went up two cents today on each food portion except beverages, which means a jump from eight to ten cents per portion.

Herron Hill High School, the only Pittsburgh high school lunchroom on the Federal Lunch Program, raised its lunch cost from 30 to 35 cents.

Milk subsidies in lunch program are being cut.

Russia's Food Prices Slashed

LONDON, April 1. — (INS.) — The Moscow radio says that retail food prices throughout the Soviet Union will be cut today by 10 to 20 percent.

The two stories appeared one under the other in the April 2 editions of the Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph, a Hearst newspaper. The first tells how school lunches will go up in price for youth in 21 Pittsburgh high schools. But in the Soviet Union food prices were slashed from 10 to 20 percent, the fifth cut in food prices there since the end of the war.

AFRICANS RALLY FOR FREEDOM TO ROBESON'S SONGS

PAUL ROBESON'S BASS voice roared for freedom in Johannesburg and Harlem this week as 11,000,000 non-white South Africans begin their epic struggle to be citizens of their native land.

Thousands of Africans marched to the voice of Robeson pouring from loudspeakers in the Fordsburg Square in Johannesburg where speakers, led by Dr. J. S. Moroka, president of the African National Congress urged them to refuse to obey the Apartheid (total jimcrow) laws of the fascist Malan government. Following the meetings held in Johannesburg, Durban, Capetown and other centers, plans of the ANC, the South African Indian Congress and the Franchise Action Committee, representing the Cape Coloreds, were worked out for defying the law setting aside special bus and train seats, living areas, park benches and amusement places for non-whites.

THE AFRICAN freedom movement was supported by the Coun-

cil on African Affairs, headed by Robeson. During some three hours on the corner of Harlem's Lenox Avenue and 126 St., at least 5,000



DR. J. S. MOROKA

persons heard a number of speakers explain what the Africans were fighting for and were urged to support them.

The fight in Africa, Robeson declared, is "a challenge to us Negroes from the Africans, who are saying to us, 'How long are you going to take it?' Applause greeted Robeson's statement. "If the South Africans win some freedom, we will win some here, too."

SPEAKERS in the Harlem meeting included Mrs. Charlotta Bass, Vice-presidential candidate of the Progressive Party; Peter Hyun, Los Angeles Korean-American peace leader; Claudia Jones, Negro woman Communist leader and Smith Act defendant; William L. Patterson, secretary of the Civil Rights Congress.

The rally demanded that President Truman stop all government aid to South Africa, and a letter was adopted to Congressman Adam Clayton Powell asking that he urge Congress to speak out

against the Malan regime. A similar letter was sent from the rally to New York City Councilman Earl Brown for action in the City Council.

THE CAA backed its promise of support to the African people with a round-the-clock picket line before the South African Consulate, 60th St. and Madison Ave.

Besides the CAA, two other groups have conducted actions in behalf of the African people. One, a committee of churchmen led by the Rev. Adam Clayton Powell and the Reverend Donald Harrington of Community Church, conducted a picketing action on Sunday, April 6; the other, the African Nationalist Movement, is carrying on general agitation.

Dr. Aphaeus Hinton, director of the CAA, declared that it is the aim of the Council to develop a united front of all the groups interested in aiding African freedom. Communications addressed to all groups on the subject had been sent, he said.

SACHER PRESENTS APPEAL FOR GUS HALL

Attorney Harry Sacher this week made an eloquent appeal to three justices of the U. S. Court of Appeals to reverse the fantastic three-year "contempt" sentence imposed on Gus Hall, national secretary of the Communist Party last Fall.

The labor attorney pointed out that the Hall sentence broke a thousand-year judicial precedent.

Hall was sentenced by Judge Sylvester Rayn for failing to give himself up last July after he lost his appeal against the five-year sentence inflicted by Judge Harold R. Medina in the frame-up Smith Act trial of 1949.

Sacher told the court that the law makes no provision for any additional jail sentence in such cases. Bonds are forfeited and bench warrants for the arrest of missing defendants are issued in such cases. And the defendants then serves his regular term.

"No 'contempt' sentences have ever been imposed on such grounds in the 1,000-year history of Anglo-American law," declared Sacher.

And no three-year sentence has ever been imposed on "contempt" charges in the New York Federal Court before, and probably never in America, other lawyers have observed.

The length of the sentence is as unprecedented as the nature of the case.

Judge Ryan, incidentally treated the millionaire gangster Frank Costello very differently yesterday. Costello got 18 months after a jury conviction on a "contempt" charge. In the Costello case Ryan had abundant precedents to sustain the verdict. In the Gus Hall



GUS HALL

case, where Ryan was both judge and jury, he had none.

Under Ryan's ruling Hall will begin serving his three-year sentence after his Smith Act term expires.

Sacher himself must serve a six months' prison term for what the courts called his extreme "zeal" in the defense of his clients in the 1949 Smith Act case. The sentence was imposed by Judge Harold Medina, who was determined to victimize the Communist attorneys.

Sacher did not let this unjust punishment cool his zeal for his client yesterday, however. And he shattered the Government's two "contempt" counts one by one.

The first count against Hall cited a court order by Judge William Bondy, permitting him to travel to and from his home in Ohio. Bondy specified that Hall's

bonds would be lifted if he failed to return to the jurisdiction of the New York Federal Court. No other punishment was specified, pointed out Sacher. And he protested against the "contempt" sentence, which violated the 1,000-year precedents in bail cases.

The second count charged Hall with violating Judge Ryan's order of Jan. 2, 1951, directing him to report to the custody of U. S. marshals for prison.

The prosecutor admitted that Hall had never been served with this court order, however. And Sacher emphasized that there was no evidence that Hall knew about the order. He could not therefore be in "contempt" of an order of which he knew nothing.

Roy M. Cohn, Assistant U. S. Attorney, failed to deal with Sacher's chief arguments in a brief reply.

Justices Harrie B. Chase, Jerome Frank and John Biggs, Jr., the latter from Philadelphia, reserved decision.



Moscow Trade Parley Orders Mean Jobs for Britain's Textile Workers, Could Do Same Here

BOSTON

TEXTILE WORKERS of New England, unemployed or on short time in tens of thousands, read with interest news stories of heavy textile orders that China and the Soviet Union are negotiating to place with Britain's Lancashire mills as a result of the Moscow International Economic Conference.

Lancashire, like New England's textile towns, is suffering heavy unemployment because of lack of orders. When representatives of the Soviet Union and People's China expressed a desire to place big orders for goods, among them textiles, Lord John Boyd Orr, head of the unofficial British delegation at the Soviet-sponsored conference, hurriedly wired the textile trade organizations in England that they are "missing opportunities" if they don't rush over with samples "raw wool tops, woolen and worsted yarn and cloth, cotton

yarn and gray cloth rayon yarn."

ORR RECEIVED a prompt reply of the readiness of the British textile manufacturers to take those orders. About 75,000 persons are reported unemployed in Britain's textile with little relief in sight unless a significant export trade is developed.

It was the U. S. State Department that organized a general campaign of sabotage of the Moscow conference among the Western countries. But unofficial delegations broke through the U. S. "Iron Curtain," to the conference to discover the most significant trade prospects for peacetime goods in the world today.

It is the woolen and worsted towns of America that are especially hard hit, with most woolen mills either shut or on short time and Lawrence, the principal woolen center, said to have more than 20,000 unemployed.

RHODE ISLAND, the hardest hit of the textile areas, is estimated to have 35,000 on jobless pay with the unemployment insurance fund drained to a precarious low level, according to Gov. Roberts.

In addition, employers, taking advantage of the hunger for work, are threatening to move South unless New England workers take higher workloads and grant concessions on wages and other long-established contract benefits. American Woolen, currently negotiating with the CIO's Textile Workers of America, is leading in this drive.

Widely publicized efforts to get the government to shift more of its textile orders to New England areas and disregard lower bids of other areas, ended with nothing. The southern bloc in Congress refuses to allow a relaxation of the rules.

COURT DENIES REHEARING TO FRAMED ROSENBERGS

The Circuit Court of Appeals here has turned down a second appeal by Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, who were condemned to death in an "espionage" frameup trial held in an atmosphere of war hysteria and anti-Semitism.

The court denied a petition for a rehearing on its Feb. 25 ruling upholding a Federal Court conviction. Thus, the U. S. Supreme Court was left to decide finally

the case of the first civilians ever sentenced to death on such charges.

Emmanuel H. Bloch, attorney for the Rosenbergs announced previously he would take the case to the Supreme Court.

The Appellate Court also denied a rehearing to Morton Sobell, convicted with the Rosenbergs. Sobell now is serving a 30-year prison sentence.

Goodrich Office Workers Strike Settled in Akron

By STEVE STANICK

Akron, Ohio — With the negotiated ending of the 37-day-old office workers strike at the B. F. Goodrich Co., the opening round of the Spring negotiation battles has been won by Local 5, CIO United Rubber Workers. The victory of the union is to be found not in the strike settlement as such, which returned the dispute to its initial status, but in the course of the bitterly fought struggle.

Under terms of the settlement, the union agreed to call off the strike, withdraw its unfair labor practices charge against the company and consent to an NLRB election to reestablish the local as bargaining agent for the office workers.

The company agreed to grant a modified union shop contract if the union wins, to provide the union with salary, promotion and other data if the union wins, and to permit strikers to return to their jobs without discrimination.

It had been widely recognized here that behind the provocation of the strike was an industry plot to begin the smashing of the URW-CIO as a whole in preparation for the coming Spring contract negotiations. The strike, therefore, was a testing ground between the company and the workers.

The company counted upon a split between the office and production workers, the difficult financial plight of the workers, and disunity in the union while utilizing Taft-Hartley and injunctions to break the strike. But it met with complete failure against the rock of workingclass solidarity and militancy.

A new, brilliant chapter was added to the splendid history of the Akron labor movement when BFG production workers shut down the huge plant in support of the office workers, when more than a dozen times mass picket lines defied a vicious local court injunction, and finally, when more than 30,000 rubber workers in a number of plants engaged in a protest stoppage against the conviction in contempt of court of the nine Local 5 leaders.

The readiness of the workers to fight back has already given and will continue to give serious pause to the Rubber Barons in their expected Spring offensive against the union of the rubber workers.

The decline in the anthracite industry can be shown by these figures: In 1917 about 156,000 miners produced over 100 million tons of hard coal. In 1951 about 75,000 miners produced 46 million tons.

Raps Failure to Act on Increased Aid to Jobless

WASHINGTON

EMIL MAZEY Sec.-Treas. of the United Auto Workers (CIO) called the "double standard" of assistance "depraved" because it "considers assistance wise and desirable when it is given to corporations but unsound and destructive when designed to relieve the hardships and hunger of jobless workers and their families."

Mazey was the chief CIO witness before the House Ways and Means subcommittee considering the Moody-Dingell bill (HR 6174) authorizing federal supplements to unemployment compensation pay-

ments when the unemployment is caused by civilian goods cutbacks under the mobilization program.

He was backed up by Exec. Sec. Katherine Pollak Ellickson of the CIO Social Security Committee, John Edelman of the Textile Workers Union and a statement from the United Furniture Workers. Statements in support of the measure also were filed by CIO state councils in Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island.

MAZEY blasted industry statements previously made before the

Senate finance committee that the unemployment is "normal" and needs no special U. S. action. The present unemployment of about 95,000 in Detroit, he said, is double normal.

Sec. Millis Hall of the Detroit Board of Commerce, Mazey said, "expressed alarm loudly and at length" about unemployment there when he thought the government was going to cut critical materials allotments. But when the question of unemployment relief came up, Hall said there was no such problem, according to Mazey.

Justice Dept. Opens New Move To Deport Mrs. Hyndman of Gary

CHICAGO — After almost one year's inactivity in the deportation proceedings against Mrs. Katherine Hyndman, resident of Gary, Ind., the Justice Department's Immigration and Naturalization Service scheduled a new hearing for April 4 at the Gary Post Office Building, the Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born announced.

The last hearing in Mrs. Hyndman's case was held May 9, 1951. At that hearing, as at all the others since her arrest in January 1949, the government presented the usual parade of stoolpigeons and "ex-communists" who were primed to tell of her alleged Communist activities.

The setting-up of this new series of star chamber proceedings by the Immigration Service, closely followed the recent Supreme Court decisions "legalizing" deportation persecution and denial of bail to non-citizens.

A native of Yugoslavia, Katherine Hyndman has lived in the United States for 39 years, since the age of 6. She has helped organize trade unions, fought for unemployment insurance in the unemployed councils of the 30's. In 1942 she moved to Gary, where she won civic recognition for her work in helping to mobilize the community for a united war effort. Perhaps her most outstanding contribution to the community has been her constant fight to end jimcrow, and her striving for more harmonious relations between Negro and white citizens.

Mrs. Hyndman is married to a Gary steel worker, a U. S. citizen, but has had her own application for citizenship denied several times.

THE UAW LEADER quoted the Michigan Unemployment Commission as saying present unemployment is distinguished from postwar peaks in the Detroit area by its long and continuing duration. "The number of workers monthly exhausting their benefit rights is more than double," Mazey continued, "and the commission added that not all of Detroit's unemployed will find work even when defense production scheduled for the area is underway."

Labor Sec. Maurice J. Tobin told the subcommittee: "During the past six months there has been gradually increasing unemployment for the country as a whole. In August there were 1,578,000 unemployed workers in the labor force. This number has increased to a March figure of 1,804,000."

Tobin recounted the new manpower policy which allows awarding of contracts under special procedure to unemployment distressed areas, but added: "The awarding of contracts will not result in an immediate increase in employment."

Beware the Un-Americans!

Why the Witch-Hunters Are Chicago-Bound

By CARL HIRSCH

Fresh from their "triumph" in Detroit, the members of the House Committee on Un-American Activities have announced that they are making Chicago their next stop.

Who invited them here? Why are they coming? And what kind of a reception is Chicago going to give them?

These questions are important for Chicago as a whole, and particularly, for the working people and the Negro people of this city.

THE UN-AMERICAN Committee means trouble. And its victims are many.

Its immediate targets may be a few individuals, a group of local union officers, several leaders of mass organizations, a few militant shop workers, people active in peace, tenants, civil rights, youth, women's or political action groups.

But this committee has much broader purposes. It is coming here for wholesale destruction.

IT IS OUT to do a job on the struggle for wages in Chicago. It will attempt to smash the growing movement for Negro rights. It is hoping to bring the peace movement here to a standstill. And it will try to create a stifling atmosphere of fear and hysteria that will paralyze Progressive activity in this area for months to come.

These are the objectives of the **Un-American Committee**, as proven by its 14 year record.

This is the program of this committee, as shown by its recent visit to Detroit.

THIS COMMITTEE was set up in 1938 with the combatting of fascist trends in the U.S. as one of its main ostensible purposes.

One of its former Chicago Rep. Richard Vail, once confessed, "I wouldn't know a fascist if I had him by the tail."

Far from catching fascists by the tail this committee has been the captive of fascists since its origin.

IT HAS employed outright fascists as attorneys, investigators and informers. Among its recent victims have been the anti-fascist writers, directors, actors of Hollywood, an organization to protect the victims of Franco terror, the Council which is leading the struggle for FEPC, liberal radio commentators, civil liberties group, an organization promoting democratic ideas in the South.

Members and employees of the committee have incited violence against Negroes and Jews, shouting poisonous racist epithets at wit-

nesses and terrorizing members of minority groups.

A committee investigator, Chester Nickolas, delivered this tirade to a witness, a college professor who had been a member of several organizations combatting anti-Semitism:

"You better go back and tell your Jewish friends that the Jews in Germany stuck their necks out too far and Hitler took care of them, and the same thing is going to happen here unless they watch their step."

THROUGHOUT its history, this committee has been a conspiracy against labor.

It has specialized in the smashing of unions, the terrorization of militant leaders and rank-and-filers, the blacklisting of workers.

Robert Stripling, former chief investigator of the House Un-American Committee, disclosed that the committee has compiled a blacklist of more than a million names.

Ex-Committee Chairman J. Parnell Thomas, made a speech addressed to big employers in which he offered them the full use of the committee's files containing "material of vast value to management."

"We have the names of thousands of men," he declared, "whom we have reason to suspect. . . . These files are available to you."

THE COMMITTEE is notorious for the remarkable timing of its "investigations." Repeatedly, it has opened one of its red-baiting circus spectacles at the very time and place where a union was carrying on a major organizing drive or an election, important negotiations or a strike struggle.

In 1939 the Committee moved into Chicago four days before the decisive NLRB election at the Armour plant, and on the eve of wage negotiations at the International Harvester Tractor Works!

The CIO won the election and the Harvester workers won their wage increase—in spite of all the efforts of the committee, their wild red-baiting attacks, the parading of stoolpigeons, the smoke screen of phony issues.

THE COMMITTEE'S first appearance in Detroit in 1938 was a

frantic but futile attempt to block the great organizing drive in auto which was going on at that time.

The United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers has prepared an extensive listing of how the committee timed its tumultuous appearance at critical moments. During crucial elections at GE plants at Lynn, Mass., and at Baltimore, Md., in the Sylvania chain, at the Formica Co. in Cincinnati, the committee suddenly showed up, armed with press releases, subpoenas, labor spy reports and the rest of its witch-hunt apparatus.

THE SCHEDULED INVASION of Chicago by the committee in this spring of 1952 again reflects the same kind of timing.

The wage struggles of the railroad workers and the coal miners are coming to a head. Contract negotiations are soon to begin at International Harvester. The Packinghouse Workers will soon hold an important international convention. A major struggle for the job rights of Negro workers is taking shape here, led by the Chicago Negro Labor Council and by a number of unions. Workers in many shops here are pounding against the wage freeze.

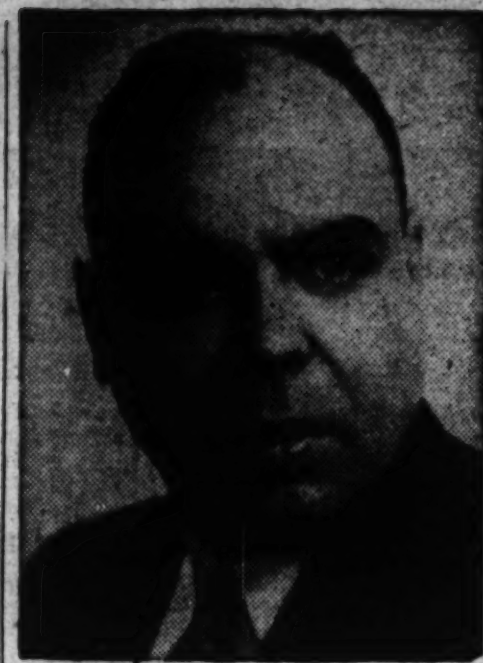
THE WORKERS in this area are showing high resistance to the war economy. The fight against speedup is mounting. Economic problems, the suppression of civil liberties, the increase of corruption have started many thousands of workers in this area on the path of independent political action.

These are some of the reasons why the Un-American Committee has scheduled a visit to Chicago.

Yes, there is plenty of dirty work for the committee to do here. But they may get a reception they're not looking for.

British Communists' Congress April 11-14

LONDON.—The Communist Party of Great Britain will hold its congress from April 11 through April 14, the party's national executive committee has announced.



EDWARD M. JOSEPH

Urges Mayor Of Chicago Act To Protest Polls

CHICAGO.—Mayor Martin Kennelly and Police Commissioner Timothy O'Connor were called upon this week to "assure to the people of the 1st Senatorial District a fair election, free of outside hoodlumism or political machine intimidation."

The urging came from Edward M. Joseph, independent Democratic candidate for State Representative in the 1st District, in a strongly worded letter to the Chicago officials, both Democrats.

Joseph's principal opposition is Robert E. Romano, lawyer seeking reelection, member of the gangster-ridden West Side bloc, attorney for hoodlums, and a Democratic Party machine candidate.

Joseph's letter, seeking 24-hour police protection of his campaign headquarters at 3000 S. State St., said:

"As you are in a position to know in detail, and as most of the Chicago newspapers have fully revealed, the so-called West Side bloc of gangsters, racketeers and other unlawful elements exercises political control over the 1st Ward and wields extensive influence in the 2nd."

The 1st Senatorial District is made up these two Wards.

High Court OKs New Attack on Foreign Born

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Supreme Court upheld the government's right to imprison the foreign born, who don't leave this country within six months after they are ordered deported.

The 5 to 3 decision—a ruling on the constitutionality of part of the McCarran police-state act—reinstated two counts of violations against Frank Spector, who was indicted in Los Angeles.

The act fixes a 10-year prison term. Justice William O. Douglas spoke for the majority with Justices Robert H. Jackson, Felix Frankfurter and Hugo L. Black dissenting.

The opinion reinstated two counts of violations against Spector. He now will be tried on these and two additional counts which have been pending against him during Supreme Court consideration of his case.

The Justice Department said there were more than 3,000 aliens in this category when the McCarran Act was passed.

ALBANIA PROGRESS

TIRANA (Telepress).—The Albanian building materials industry is turning out 16 times more timber; four times more cement and three times more brick than before the war, while a great part of the industry has now been mechanized.

Court Denies Appeal of Roosevelt Ward

NEW ORLEANS.

The frameup sentence of Roosevelt Ward, Jr., executive secretary of the Labor Youth League, was upheld Saturday by the U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals here. Ward was sentenced to three years on Sept. 10, 1951, on the charge that he did not keep his New Orleans draft board informed of his New York address.

Ward's attorney said he was preparing an appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court, and would ask meanwhile for continuing of bail.

High Court to Act On Clyde Brown Death Sentence

WINSTON SALEM, N. C.—Clyde Brown, 20-year-old Negro youth facing death for alleged rape, has been granted a review of his case by the U. S. Supreme Court, the People's Defense Committee reports. The Supreme Court had rejected a previous appeal last June.

The committee, headed by Mrs. Lola Bates and Willie Guest, warned that "though this is a great victory, Clyde Brown's life is still in great danger." It appealed for "desperately-needed funds to continue the legal and public defense of this innocent Negro victim of another rape frameup."

(In New York, the Civil Rights Congress, which has helped rally public support for Brown, declared that "three other innocent Negroes, the Daniels cousins and Raleigh Speller, are also facing death in North Carolina" and urged wires and letters of protest to Gov. W. Kerr Scott, Raleigh, N. C.)

Brown's attorney is Herman

Ask McGranery To Drop Suit Against Flaxer

Judge James P. McGranery, new U. S. attorney general, had a telegram from the United Public Workers waiting for him when he took over J. Howard McGrath's duties.

The telegram from Ewart Guinier, secretary-treasurer of the UPW, asked the attorney general to abandon prosecution of UPW president Abram Flaxer, who has been cited for contempt of the Senate for refusing to turn over union membership lists to a Senate investigating subcommittees last October.

Guinier reminded McGranery of McGrath's statement on his "resignation" that he was being penalized because he stood up for the "great principle of personal liberty and the fundamental rights of the employees of the Federal government."

In refusing to turn over membership lists, Guinier told the attorney general, Flaxer "was protecting the personal liberty and fundamental rights of members of the UPW, many of whom are government employees."

Canada Group Hits Rosenberg Frameup

PORT ARTHUR, Canada.—Copies of a letter protesting the death sentence on Ethel and Julius Rosenberg have been sent President Truman and the U. S. Department of Justice by the Lakehead Chapter of the Congress of Canadian women.

The letter protests the "cruel and horrible sentence" in a case which leaves grave doubt as to the guilt of the accused. It also notes that the judgment is "savagely beyond understanding" when enemies like Tokyo Rose, Axis Sally were never sentenced to die.

9 NEGROES MURDERED HERE IN MONTH AS NEW ACTS OF U.S. GENOCIDE MOUNT

At least nine Negroes were murdered in the United States during March "solely on the basis of race in violation of the UN Convention on Genocide," the Civil Rights Congress declares, in a report released by William L. Patterson, CRC executive secretary.

The acts of genocide listed are:

Yonkers, N.Y.—James and Wyatt Blacknell, killed by Stanley LaBensky, a retired policeman, because he did not approve of Negroes being served in a local tavern.

Birmingham, Ala.—Johnny L. Vann, 27-year-old Negro World War II veteran, shot to death in his bedroom by a Birmingham policeman for "not dressing fast enough." Vann became the 53rd Negro victim of Birmingham police murder in the past five years.

Deland, Fla.—Four Negroes were deliberately killed by three white drivers who drove the Negroes' car off the road. The white driver was held in jail only for culpable negligence and intoxication. The other two were charged as accessories. All three have

been released on \$1,000 bond.

Hackensack, N. J.—Simon P. Parker, 26, was clubbed to death by a local policeman for allegedly "creating a disturbance."

Washington.—James Smallwood, 38, was shot and killed by George Medlin, a white patrolman who claimed "self-defense." Medlin was released without bond.

The CRC has announced that as soon as the United Nations Human Rights Commission reconvenes, a new effort will be made to win U. N. action against the U. S. Government for its violation of the Genocide Convention.